# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3231. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Important Order from the Secretary of War.

### No More Foreign Arms or Clothing to be Purchased.

### OUTSTANDING ORDERS TO BE CANCELED.

### A Bloody Skirmish on the Lower Potomac.

### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KENTUCKY

### Rebel Soldiers Throwing Down Their Arms.

### Fifteen Regiments Gone from Manassas with Beauregard.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing and other military supplies from foreign countries having ceased, the Secretary of War has ordered:

1. That no further contracts be made by this Department, or any bureau thereof, for any article of foreign manufacture that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

2. All outstanding orders, agencies, authorities, licenses for the purchase of arms, clothing, or anything else in foreign countries, or of foreign manufacture for this Department, are revoked and annulled.

3. All persons claiming to have any contract, bargain, or agreement, order, warrant, license or authority of whatever nature from this Department, or any bureau thereof, for furnishing arms, clothing, equipments, or anything, to the United States, are required within fifteen days from this date to give written notice of such contract, and its purport, with a statement in writing of what has been done under it, and to file a copy thereof with the Secretary of War.

4. All contracts, orders and agreements, for any supplies, should be in writing, and signed by the contracting parties, and the originals, or a copy thereof, filed, according to paragraph 1,049 of the Regulations, with the head of the proper bureau. It is seldom that any necessity can prevent a contract from being reduced to writing, and even when made by telegraph, its terms can speedily be written and signed, and every claim founded upon any pretended contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, authority or license, outstanding, of which notice and a copy is not filed, in accordance with this order, within the period mentioned, shall be deemed, and held to be *primâ facie* fraudulent and void, and no claim thereon will be allowed or paid by this Department, unless upon full and satisfactory proof of its validity.

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Secretary STANTON was shown private letters, to-day, from Kentucky, containing the most important and extraordinary statements in regard to the battle at Somerset, to wit: That an entire rebel regiment threw down their arms in the conflict, and declared their purpose no longer to fight against the Government. This example was followed by companies and individuals of other regiments, and accounts for the complete failure and small slaughter attending a deliberate Confederate attack.

Gen. THOMAS is not pursuing ZOLLICOFFER's defeated army, the roads and inadequate transportation not permitting. He is building a road of thirty miles in length to render his advance into Tennessee easy and permanent.

A DESERTER'S STORY.

A deserter from STUART's Virginia Cavalry came in our lines this morning, and was brought to Secretary STANTON. He reports BEAUREGARD gone to Kentucky with fifteen thousand men. Gen. GUS. SMITH succeeds him in command at Centreville. This deserter reports suffering among the rebels from lack of suitable clothing, salt, coffee, &c. They only have plenty of meat and bread.

ACCURATE INTELLIGENCE OF THE HERALD.

The mournful tidings in the *Herald* of this morning of the loss of the *Eastern Queen* off Cape Hatteras, by which the entire Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, with its officers, found a watery grave, was slightly relieved in Washington by the fact that said regiment is quietly garrisoning a couple of forts near this city. The biographies of Col TYLER and Major HEMINGWAY in the *Herald's* report are wide enough of the truth to answer for any other officers, however, that may chance to be drowned in the expedition.

The Administration anticipate no delay of the Burnside Expedition.

A BLOODY SKIRMISH.

Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, who was in Gen. HEINTZELMAN's camp last night, has brought in the particulars of a foray upon a gang of rebels, on the Occoquan, last night. He says they were holding a carousal in the house of one PORTER, an old man, when they were surrounded by the detail of fifty men, and refusing to surrender the firing commenced, and was continued until every rebel except two was killed. These two were PORTER, who fought desperately to the last, and a young man who had been fiddling for the party. This latter was a citizen of Washington, and claimed to be a Union man, but was doubtless a spy, who had taken information from Washington to the rebels. The number killed was ten—nine Texas Rangers and one citizen, who was present. Dr. WESTON has a Confederate bank bill taken from one of the dead bodies.

THE BRIGADIERS.

In secret session to-day an attempt was made to confirm several Brigadiers, but the movement failed. This brings uneasiness to many shoulder-straps.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in secret session, to-day, confirmed JOHN TUCKER as Assistant Secretary of War.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

The President handed to-night to CHAMPION VAUGHAN, commissions for himself and the following gentlemen, who are to constitute the Staff of JAMES H. LANE: Col. Wm. H. Merritt, Lieut.-Col. J. Kilpatrick, Major Verplank Van Antwerp, Major John Ritchie, Major T. J. Weed, Capt. Wm. A. Phillips, Capt. Wm. O'Donnell, Capt. J. R. McClure, Capt. A. P. Russell, Capt. Wm. Kyle, Capt. Volney Hickox. Col. VAUGHAN also had a social interview with Secretary STANTON. The above Staff officers are ordered to report forthwith to Major-Gen. HUNTER, to be by him detailed to Gen. LANE. They leave for the West to-morrow to enter active service.

COST OF THE MUSIC.

The Paymaster-General of the army, in a letter to Representative MCPHERSON, answering an inquiry, estimates the annual cost of the bands of volunteer regiments at over $5,000,000, exclusive of the cost of clothing, subsisting and transporting the men composing them. The estimate is founded on the seven hundred regiments now in service, besides the liabilities to pay each of these musicians, in all 17,500 men, (as large a force as the whole army of the United States before the war,) the $100 bounty, if kept in service two years, or till the expiration of hostilities. Mr. MCPHERSON last week introduced a bill to discharge them from service from the 1st of March next.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH BILL.

The following named gentlemen voted in the House of Representatives against the adoption of the Senate bill, authorizing the President, when he deems it necessary for the public interests, to take possession of railroads and telegraphs: Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Baxter, Biddle, Conway, Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Leary, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Robinson, Shiel, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, White, of Ohio, Wickliffe and Wilson.

THE BRIGHT CASE.

The telegraphic dispatch from New-York members of Congress to the Legislature of your State, directing that Senators HARRIS and KING be instructed how to vote in the Bright case, excites much ridicule in Washington. A body that has to be instructed how and when to instruct its Senators will not have much respect paid to it here or elsewhere.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The change in the head of the Ordnance Department hangs fire, by reason of difficulty in agreeing upon Gen. RIPLEY's successor. Capt. DYER was telegraphed to come to Washington, and his promotion to the place was contemplated. But Col. KINGSBURY, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, is next in rank to Gen. RIPLEY in the Ordnance Department. He is a popular and accomplished officer, and it is difficult to find a reason for not given him the place. There are eleven officers ahead of Capt. DYER. RIPLEY will remain in charge till the succession is settled.

THE POTTER REPORT.

The report of the Potter Investigating Committee published entire in a New-York paper of yesterday, was furnished for a consideration by the Clerk of the Committee, without the knowledge of any member thereof—an act as unjustifiable as picking their pockets. The Committee are justly indignant at this breach of their confidence.

BODY SENT HOME.

The body of Lieut. PEARD, Ninth Massachusetts, who died yesterday at Miner's Hill, of paralysis, was this afternoon placed on cars, on and under military escort, for transmission to Milford, Mass.

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

### The New Movement Against Price at Springfield—Troops on the Way—Price Drumming up Recruits, &c.

OTTERVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The movement foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week has taken place. One division under the command of JEFF. C. DAVIS has already taken up its march for the South. They left Versailles yesterday morning. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield. The division consists of five regiments—the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and the Ninth Missouri, accompanied by two batteries of twenty-four pieces and three companies of cavalry under the command of Maj. HUBBARD. From the skill and energy of Gen. DAVIS, important results are confidently predicted.

The next division, under Gen. TURNER, is expected to leave to-morrow or Friday.

Emissaries from Gen. PRICE, bearing printed commissions signed by him, are busily recruiting through all this section. A number have been captured and brought in, upon whom the documents have been found. They are authorized to enlist from three to twelve months, or during the war.

There are about fifty prisoners here awaiting the order of the Provost-Marshal General.

LATEST REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

ROLLA, Monday, Jan. 27.

A gentleman who left his home in Green County, a few miles from Springfield, on Wednesday arrived here yesterday. He says that there are no intrenchments being built at Springfield, and but little uneasiness is manifested by PRICE, or his officers. There is a general cry for reinforcements, and the rebels say they are on their way, but their accounts do not agree as to numbers.

He met a large number of National troops at Lebanon, and our pickets were out several miles from that place.

A skirmish had taken place near Lebanon, on the entrance of our troops, and a rebel Captain killed, and several men taken prisoners.

Government teams are constantly moving westward, but the roads are almost impassable, owing to the depth of the mud.

## AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

### THE BIRD'S POINT EXPEDITION RETURNED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The expedition which left Bird's Point last Saturday, in pursuit of the guerrilla Chieftain, JEFF. THOMPSON, returned this evening unsuccessful, having captured nothing of importance.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A special to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says that the force comprising the expedition against JEFF. THOMPSON, report the country beyond Charleston infested with guerrilla bands who plunder every one, Union and rebel alike.

The expedition went nearly to Sykestown. Gen. PAYNE has determined to occupy Charleston, and for that purpose a regiment of infantry and a detachment of cavalry will remain at that place.

A large rebel mail, containing several hundred letters, has been captured above Cairo on the Mississippi, which contained letters of importance from Bowling Green and other rebel camps.

### CLOSING OF THE VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

On the retirement of Gen. YATES from the Volunteers' Depôt of this City, Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE addressed the following letter:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1862.

*Brig.-Gen. Yates, Commanding New-York Depôt:*

GENERAL—In inclosing you an order relieving you from duty as Commandant of the Depôt for Volunteers in the City of New-York, I am directed by Gov. MORGAN to express to you his high appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered both the State and the National Government whilst serving in that capacity, and the hope that he may count on your active aid and assistance in the future, should the exigencies of the service require the organization of additional regiments from this State.

For myself, General, allow me to thank you for the uniform courtesy and promptness with which you have met all the requirements of this Department, and believe me sincerely yours,

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Gen. YATES sent the following reply:

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

*Brig.-Gen. Thos. Hillhouse, Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 25th inst., inclosing an order relieving me from the command of this depôt, and directing me to assume command of my brigade after the expiration of this month, has been duly received.

Permit me to express my thanks to the Commander-in-Chief and yourself, for your and his very kind acknowledgments of my services. If they have contributed in any degree toward crushing an unholy rebellion, this alone will always be to me a very grateful source of reflection. In reply to the desire expressed by the Commander-in-Chief that I would aid and assist him, should the exigencies of the service require the organization of additional regiments from the State, you may say to him that I will most cordially do so to the extent of my ability.

Thanking you both for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended toward me, I remain, General,

Yours very truly, CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-Gen'l Commanding New-York Depôt.

## GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

### A Peculiar and Somewhat Incomprehensible Order Regarding the Lane Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The following General Order issued by Major-Gen. HUNTER, has caused a sensation in civil and military circles:

In the expedition about to be started South from this Department, called in the newspapers, Gen. LANE's Expedition, it is the intention of the Major-General Commanding this Department, to command in person, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Government.

Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it.

All tents, trunks, chests, chairs, camp tables, camp clothes, &c., must be at once stored or abandoned. The General commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more. The surplus room in the knapsack must be reserved for ammunition and provisions; every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding. The General commanding has applied to the Government for six Brigadier-Generals from the Senior Colonels. To enable him to do this in accordance with the order on the subject, each Colonel will immediately report the date at which he was mustered into the service of the United States.

(Signed,) D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### The Rebel Steamer Merrimac at Norfolk—Expected Attack Upon Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 28, *viâ* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The only incident of news yesterday was the arrival of a boat containing fifteen full grown contrabands from Norfolk.

They report that the *Merrimac* was floated out of the dry dock on Saturday, and was to make her trial trip on Sunday. She mounted ten-inch rifle-cannons, and the people were jubilant in the belief she could sink the whole fleet in Hampton Roads.

Letters from Port Royal indicate an early attack on Savannah by Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT.

## FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST.

### Arrival of the Philadelphia—Movements of Troops.

The United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. BARTON, from Key West, on Jan. 22, arrived at this port yesterday.

The troops at Fort Pickens and Key West are all in good health. Nothing new has transpired at either place since last advices. The United States transport *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived at Key West, Jan. 19. All well.

The *Philadelphia*, on her way out from New-York, left about thirty head of cattle at Tortugas and Key West, and some sixty or more at Fort Pickens.

She brings from Key West Company K, of the First U. S. Artillery, seventy men, under command of Lieut. TULLY, and several officers, among whom are Lieuts. MILES and STEVENSON, of the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers; also Assistant-Surgeon W. A. PEASE, of Col. WILSON's regiment. Company K has been stationed at Fort Taylor for a number of months, and was relieved by Companies B, of the First, and D, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery. Company K will report at Washington.

The Ninetieth and Ninety-first regiments New-York Volunteers were encamped at Key West. It is thought that they will soon be transferred to Fort Pickens or Ship Island.

Private JOHN RAND, of Company I, WILSON's Regiment, who was wounded during the bombardment of Jan. 1, died last week.

## THE WRECKED STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE FULL LIST OF HER CARGO.

The steamer *City of New-York*, of the Burnside Expedition, which was wrecked off Hatteras Inlet, on the 14th inst., was built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1851-52, by CAPES & ALLISON, and was of about 575 tons register. Her engines were constructed by HOGG & DELAMATER, of this City. She was rebuilt in Boston about three years since, and furnished with new boilers at a cost of nearly $30,000. Since that time she has been run but little, except while in Government service. She was newly coppered in June last. Her ordinary draft of water was about 15 feet—a draft unusual for a vessel of her tonnage.

The cargo of the *City of New-York*, which is a total loss to the Government, was made up as follows:

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

7 battery carriages.
352 barrels powder.
800 shells.
111 hand grenades.
10 boxes muskets.
45 boxes guns.
3 boxes fuse.

STORES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

1 forge, 1 anchor and chains, 1 package deck lines, 3 bales duck, 2 coils rigging, 631 cot bottoms, 240 frames, 31 bundles bedding, 30 bales bagging, 90 mattresses, 61 life-preservers, 3 cases boots, 1 case crockery, 1 lot furniture, 4 boxes furniture, 7 chairs, 1 copying-press, 134 cases merchandise, 4 cases merchandise for Capt. BIGGS, 165 bales hay, 97 boxes bread, 9 barrels beef, 12 barrels pork, 9 barrels beans, 7 barrels flour, 3 boxes soap, 3 boxes candles, 5¼ barrels rice, 4 barrels vinegar, 1 barrel coffee, 1 barrel salt, half barrel syrup, 4 barrels sugar, 2 barrels hams, 1 chest tea, 1 chest commissary stores.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE COL. ALLEN AND SURGEON WELLER, OF THE NEW-JER. SEY VOLUNTEERS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The news of the loss of Col. JOSEPH W. ALLEN and Surgeon WELLER, of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, will fill many hearts with sorrow. The former has been well known in all parts of the State as an engineer, and also a State Senator for Burlington County for a number of years, and had many warm friends in all parts of the State. Immediately upon the call of the President for troops, he offered his services to the State, and rendered valuable aid in fitting out all the regiments from New-Jersey. Upon the formation of the Ninth Regiment, Gov. OLDEN appointed him to the command, upon which duty he entered with alacrity. Col. ALLEN was a resident of Bordentown, New-Jersey, where he leaves a wife and family. His age was about 50 years.

Surgeon WELLER was a resident of Paterson, New-Jersey, where he had a fine medical practice, and was highly esteemed for his many noble qualities. It is not saying too much to add that he was beloved by the entire regiment.

The hearts of many Jerseymen have been kept in painful suspense for days past, in regard to this expedition; and while they will mourn the loss of these men, they will also have cause to praise the Giver of all good for His mercy and care of the rest of the gallant band. S.

## THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, ORDERED OFF.

To-morrow afternoon this regiment will leave Riker's Island, where it has been quartered for some time past, for Washington. The men have lately been paid off for some three months' services, which amounted to about $40,000—more than half of which has been transmitted to the families of the soldiers in Oswego and Albany.

## THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

### Presentation of a Handsome National Flag by the Citizens of California.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ

Last evening at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, situated over Essex Market, a magnificent stand of colors was presented to this celebrated corps. The armory was crowded, upwards of two thousand people being present. Maj. BAGLEY introduced RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., to the audience, and spoke substantially as follows:

COL. O'GORMAN'S ADDRESS.

He knew of scarcely any duty that could be imposed upon him that he would more proudly accept and perform, than that which he was about to do. They were present to receive from their fellow-citizens of San Francisco, their kindly greetings, and to be told that they watched the career of the Sixty-ninth. (Three cheers for San Francisco.) They, Mr. O'GORMAN said, bid him tell them that in allegiance to the cause of the Union the Sixty-ninth were among the foremost to rush to its defence. And they bid him tell them that they remembered well that in the early peril of the Republic, when the apparition of civil war first started forth, and appalled the people, the Sixty-ninth was the first of all foreign-born citizens to spring to the front. No matter, Mr. O'GORMAN said, from what race we spring, or what our creed, or what language we speak. Whether we come from the Rhine or Shannon, the Danube or the Nore, we all are one. We have one cause, one hope, one allegiance and one flag. (Cheers.) That flag, that from the graves of heroes has descended to us we will labor to defend. The great, steadfast, simple soul of WASHINGTON looked up with confidence to that flag, the same as presented to-night by the citizens of California, certain it would lead him on to victory. (Cheers.) The speaker then said that of all the races fused into the coming American nation, none was so mysteriously united as that of the Irish. (Cheers.) Mr. O'GORMAN then went on to say that there was one incident that had escaped the notice of historians, and which he was about to mention. When the American army lay at Morristown in 1780, during a sad and dreary winter, when it was starving with hunger and cold, and the hopes of the young Republic were drooping with what seemed to be inevitable defeat. On the 17th of March, a day sacred to the Irish, on account of the festival held in their native land on that day, when the sun arose, a new flag was seen approaching, heralded by music. When Irishmen saw it their eyes grew damp with tears of pride. There were thirteen stars on that flag, and in the middle was the Irish harp, with the inscription, "Independence for Ireland." (Cheers.) This was the graceful compliment Gen. WASHINGTON paid to Irishmen, who, in that dark hour, proved true to the Republic. The flag of Ireland, Mr. O'GORMAN continued, and America shall wave for ever. He (the speaker) said he dare not trust himself to praise the Sixty-ninth. He was an Irishman himself, and it was not for him to praise Irishmen to their faces. The nation admits that they did their duty like loyal citizens. On the Potomac there still remains a fort—the work of their willing hands. It bears a name that reminds all of courage, loyalty, fidelity and fortitude—the name of an officer whom the Sixty-ninth were proud to follow, and whom Mr. O'GORMAN was proud to call a friend—MICHAEL CORCORAN. (Three cheers and a tiger.) MICHAEL CORCORAN was now a prisoner of war at Columbia. He it was, when fainting with illness at Manassas, was the life and soul of the regiment. He it was that led them with solid front and steady steps to battle, and when the rout commenced, which broke the lines of the Sixty-ninth, he remained with the flag, and he, that should be up and doing, lies shackled a prisoner. From him, the speaker went on to say, no coward complaining had come. If the Sixty-ninth Regiment is allowed to be heard, in their name, and in the voice of the Irish all over the United States, immediate steps should be taken for his release. (A VOICE—"*I'll fight any man South.*") Hoping almost against hope, Mr. GORMAN said he had waited thus long to perform the duty which he was then performing for their friends in California—hoping that he would have the pleasure of giving the flag into the hands of MICHAEL CORCORAN.

To Major BAGLEY, for the regiment, Mr. O'GORMAN said take it, and if need be defend it with your lives. They were not to think that all their duty was done; they had done much. Volunteers had gone from the Sixty-ninth—men, as it were, from the parent stock—and were now at the seat of war, and there is no doubt that they will emulate the honorable course you have pointed out to them. In conclusion, Mr. O'GORMAN exhorted them to keep their ranks filled, for they must remember that one malady was peculiar to all civil war, and that was foreign intervention. At any moment the Sixty-ninth might again be called upon to do their duty, and the Irish and American flag again wave side by side, and it will once more prove that which all who have tested it know, that to a cause or a nation, or a man whom the Irish heart has once loved, it is always true. (Cheers.)

Major BAGLEY, when he received the flag, responded in the following manner:

RESPONSE OF MAJOR BAGLEY.

On the part of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, its officers and men, I receive with pride and pleasure this magnificent flag which our friends in San Francisco have, through your hands, confided to our charge. For this token of their affection, as well as for the other evidences they have given of their munificence to this regiment, I do now heartily and gratefully thank them. If the part which this regiment has borne in the disastrous civil war which now desolates our common country, has served the State, the consciousness of having done its duty, and the knowledge that its efforts have merited the esteem of our fellow-citizens, are to us a sufficient reward. For the warm and friendly manner in which you, Sir, have spoken of Col. CORCORAN, and for the efforts you and others have made in his behalf, accept our heartfelt thanks. You have not overrated the love borne to him by every officer and man in the regiment, and the deep anxiety with which they watch and hope for his speedy release. This flag which you now see placed in our hands, shall be kept with jealous care—an honored treasure—and our good friends in San Francisco may rest assured that no dishonor shall ever touch it, while there is a heart or an arm in this Sixty-Ninth Regiment to defend it. (Cheers.)

Surgeon JOHNSON, of the Sixty-ninth, then presented, on behalf of the regiment, a handsome gold watch to Quartermaster TULLY, who responded in an eloquent and humorous manner.

Mr. KAVANAGH, of California, next made a speech, which was loudly and frequently cheered; after which the officers partook of a sumptuous collation, and further speeches were made, all of the most patriotic nature.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS DEFENCES, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The House Committee on Federal Relations to-day reported a resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to enter into contracts for the manufacture of ordnance for the coast defences of this State, at a cost of not exceeding $500,000, the work to be done under the supervision of United States officers.

Eleven rebels captured at Hatteras, who have been sick in a New-York fort some months, arrived here to-day, and were quartered in Fort Warren.

## THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MIAMI.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The United States steamer *Miami* is placed in readiness for sea by orders from Washington; probably will sail to-morrow.

### A Card from Mr. Colfax.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1862.

*To the Editor of the Star:*

So far from "Mr. COLFAX proposing to legislate with reference to the penny press of the country," by the imposition of a stamp tax, or a tax on circulation, as you state, I am and have been inflexibly opposed to it. Ununderstanding that the Ways and Means Committee intended to propose such a tax, so as to raise about two millions from the newspaper press, I endeavored to anticipate and supersede it by raising nearly that same amount in another way—viz.: by requiring *all papers sent in mail trains*, on routes sustained by the Government at heavy cost for carrying the mails, *to pay postage to the Department, whether inside or outside of the mail bags.* This, if successful, would have insured the defeat of the other. The Press, however, condemned it severely and caused its rejection. But I shall nevertheless oppose the other plan, believing it unwise and unjust.

Respectfully, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

### Movements of Gov. Dawson, of Utah.

FORT LARAMIE, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Gov. DAWSON, of Utah, arrived here last night, *en route* for the East. The statement that three of the party who attacked him this side of Salt Lake were killed, is untrue.

## THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

### Arrival of the Europa and the City of New-York.

### How the News of the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received in England and France.

### A Cool Reception Bespoken for the Refugees.

RESTORATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

### The Tuscarora and Nashville at Southampton.

### THE STONE BLOCKADE.

### France Selecting an Emperor for Mexico.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, at Boston from Liverpool, Jan. 11, calling on the 12th at Queenstown, reached this City last evening.

The screw steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 8th, and from Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Her news has been partially anticipated by telegraph and by the arrival of the *Europa*.

The *City of New-York* takes the place of the *Glasgow*, and the latter was to leave Liverpool on or about the 10th inst., as an extra vessel to accommodate the shippers of cotton, &c., to New-York.

Several of the Paris journals express their satisfaction at the settlement of the *Trent* difficulty, and congratulate the United States on having acted with so much moderation and self-command. *Galignani* says:

"The feeling of our cotemporaries inclines more toward America than England in the matter, and some of those journals even go the length of imputing to the British Cabinet a desire to fasten a quarrel on America on any pretext, however futile. Such a supposition we conceive to be completely unfounded, first, because England has enough to do at home with her manufactures and commercial undertakings to render a war anything but popular; and next, because *the American nation is not one that any Power whatever would choose to encounter in the field, unless urged to such a course by some strong necessity.*"

The *Journal des Débats* remarks:

"The outburst of joy which has taken place in London on the receipt of the news, and the testimony of which is brought us by the English journals, *shows to what a degree England dreaded war, after having adopted, perhaps too precipitately, the very system of conduct calculated to render it inevitable.* England not only uses the language of satisfied national pride, but breathes freely like a man who finds a heavy weight removed from his breast."

The *Temps* expresses itself in these terms:

"Honor to the Government of the United States, as well as to public opinion in America! To admit the necessities of a situation, and to conform to it with a manly resignation, *is a proof of wisdom which is not very common among nations and Governments.* The American Government, in releasing the prisoners, has doubtless done nothing more than apply the doctrines which it has constantly professed, and, at the same time it wards off a great danger. To do so has not the less required great strength of mind, great moderation, and great command over itself. We have faith in that strength, in that moderation, and in that self-command. If, moreover, President LINCOLN wishes to crown his work, and restore to the incident of the *Trent* its true and general signification, he has only to solemnly consider the remonstrances of England as an abandonment of the old maritime policy of England. *The satisfaction of the moment is for England; the real triumph is in every way for the United States, and for the cause of the freedom of the seas.* This precedent is destined to be deeply engraved in the memory of nations. It has been said that England and the English Government hold in reserve other motives and other pretexts for war. That may be possible, *but she can now be defied to make use of them, as public opinion would forbid it.* Already divided, before the victory which the Cabinet of Washington has just gained over itself, public feeling will become unanimous. *If we are not mistaken, a great change in favor of the United States is about to take place, not only in England, but in every country.* This incident was perhaps necessary to make the Old World feel by what bonds the United States were connected with it. The South had considered the capture of the Plenipotentiaries is equivalent to a victory; it will not be mistaken in regarding their release as an omen of its defeat."

The following is from the *Siècle*:

"The dispatches which announce the favorable solution of the conflict between England and the United States have produced general satisfaction in Paris. The prospect of a war which would necessarily lead to the most serious complications would fill with mourning all those who, like us, would wish to see all nations proceed regularly and unshackled toward liberty and prosperity. In accepting the consequences of the act of Capt. WILKES, the Cabinet of Washington would have uselessly compromised the future of the two hemispheres and the cause of the American Union. *To yield under such circumstances is, on its part, a proof of strength rather than of weakness.* It renders homage to the principles which it has itself defended for so many years, and yields to the wishes expressed so unanimously by the European Governments. All had adopted the arguments so clearly developed by M. THOUVENEL; all condemned the conduct of the Commandant of the *San Jacinto* as contrary to the law of nations; but what is remarkable is, that no Power, in presenting considerations on an isolated fact, called in question the good faith, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the Government of the American Republic. *It has rallied round it sympathies which were about deserting;* and Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, set at liberty by its orders, may, without danger to it, resume their voyage to Europe."

## IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

### The News of the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—Effect on the Bourse—The General Impression—England Desires War—A Wise Suggestion, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The long suspense is at last at an end, and we are to have no war about the affair of MASON and SLIDELL. For several days the news had fluctuated in the most uncertain way, so that the speculating people were in a state of despair. Yesterday morning, M. DE ROTHSCHILD received from a private source a dispatch which assured him again and positively that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL *would be* rendered up, and upon the strength of this he went upon 'Change and bought everything he could lay hands upon, for a rise; while M. PEREIRE, for the credit Mobilier, sold everything he could get off his hands. M. ROTHSCHILD, who has had foreign, and consequently better sources of information, has been optimist from the start on the war question, and has realized thereon what would be a fortune for any other man than he; while M. PEREIRE, who relied on the falsehoods of the French Press, has been pessimist, and has paid dear for his lack of acuteness. Thus between M. ROTHSCHILD who bought, and M. PEREIRE who sold, the small fry did not know what to do; and the Bourse of yesterday was stormy to a degree beyond the recollection of the oldest habitué of the place. But in the afternoon, news came that no vessel had arrived at Queenstown, and that therefore M. DE ROTHSCHILD must be operating on false news, so that notwithstanding the fact that the leading operator continued to buy for a rise, the Four per Cents had fallen at the close thirty centimes.

But last evening the welcome news arrived, by the *City of Washington*, at Queenstown, and to-day all is animation at the Bourse, at the bankers', in American circles, everywhere, but among the Secessionists, who look unutterable things. *They* feel that their last game has failed them, and they are correspondingly blue in consequence. Certain French journals are greatly rejoiced at the issue of the solution, and declare that it is nothing less than a triumph of the Government of Washington over the whole world of secessionism, at home and abroad. Others demand that the French Government shall now take steps to bring about an understanding between the great maritime Powers for a final settlement of the international points in dispute. Others, again, which relied upon the utterings of the English Press, appear perfectly astounded that the mob, which, they say, rules America, should have permitted Mr. LINCOLN to quietly release the prisoners. Still others, who persisted to the end that the American Government was obstinately opposed to the relinquishment of the prisoners, now get out of the predicament by declaring that Mr. SEWARD's ready restitution, his apparently eager concurrence with England in the reasonableness of the demand, are only an application of the maxim of "what one is compelled to do, it is better to do gracefully;" while others give Mr. SEWARD full credit for the able manner in which he has treated the subject.

But it is hardly time yet to obtain a full expression of opinion, for the dispatch gives but a meagre idea of Mr. SEWARD's reply, and this we cannot have in full for several days yet.

The astonishment at the coolness of the American Government and Press is unbounded. Here, where we are every day the witnesses of the colossal preparations of England, and where we see and know that she is bent on a big fight, in which she will not hesitate to adopt any means the most repugnant to her moral sense, in order to ruin the United States, the American imperturbability is an enigma.

In the discussions which have grown out of the *Trent* affair there is one remark upon which French writers frequently return, and which has need of elucidation. They say that as early as in June the French Government proposed to that of England a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and one writer goes so far as to say that he knows that Lord PALMERSTON verbally informed Mr. ADAMS of the fact in a late interview on the affair of the *Trent*. We do not believe this statement to be true, and it is too grave a statement to go uncontradicted if it is not. Those who know the truth ought to make it public.

On the question of whether England intends to seek a war with the United States on some other pretext, there is still a general belief of the affirmative; and a writer in the *Independance Belge* holds the following language: "The French Government is enchanted with the anti-English attitude taken in this *Trent* affair by a part of the opposition journals." "They render us the greatest service with England," said lately one of the French official notabilities; "they bring out the fact that the Emperor and his Government hold more to the English alliance than do certain parties, and their attacks against England give a new relief to our conduct." I cannot deny the justice of this assertion, for I have seen a great many letters from eminent men in England, in which great bitterness is shown against this party which is trying to bring about a rupture between France and England.

The writer then states that so great is the desire now manifested by the two nations to maintain the most friendly relations, that the Emperor has renounced the project of putting several cuirassed frigates in the coast fleet.

Thus from the anxiety of England to maintain the alliance with France, is drawn the conclusion that England desires to make war on America, and if she cannot draw France with her as an ally, she hopes at least to keep France from making war elsewhere while she is occupied with America.

We anticipate here for some time to come constant alarms on this subject. The French really look for an attempt on the part of England to break the blockade, and they see at the same time that the alliance between their Government and that of England was never closer, or that the cajoling between the two was never more marked, and from this they draw a conclusion that forebodes no good to the United States.

On the other hand there is greater probability that this close alliance between the two countries forebodes good to the United States, for the reason that we believe France will operate as a check on England. We do not believe that France is now, or ever has been, in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; we believe that the report, so often repeated of late, that the French Government made that proposition to the English Government in June last, is an English lie, got up for effect in the United States; we believe that the present Government of France, more than any Government existing, prides itself upon a just and strictly legal application of international law everywhere; such in fact is the only course for a Government which aims at the high position of a world's arbitrator, and with such an ambition, and such a line of conduct traced out, there can be no seeking after pretexts, and no aid lent to those who do. So far, therefore, as facts are before us, we do not think that the alarms, either of a combined or an isolated action toward a recognition of the Confederacy, or a rupture of the blockade, are well founded.

You will have remarked that lately the French and English Governments, and the Press generally, especially the official Press, have ceased to use the words "United States of America," but instead speak of the "Federal States of America," and the "United States of the North." Even M. THOUVENEL, in his dispatch of the 3d of December, never speaks of the "United States," but calls them "Federal States."

Since I have referred to this dispatch of the French Foreign Secretary, I should mention that all the Frenchmen I have thus far met since the settlement of the Mason and Slidell affair, attribute the result mainly to that dispatch. MALAKOFF.

### The Imperial New-Year's Address—Anticipations of Peace—Tone of the French Press—France Uneasy at the British Preparations for War—The Sumter—A Wail from New-Orleans.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

On New-Year's Day the Emperor made four or five of those sentential little speeches to which he is addicted. Some of them had a meaning, some had none. His speech to the diplomatic corps in the mass, and directed more particularly to M. DE KISSELEFF, who stood at the head, was of the meaningless class and comprised only regrets for the princely deaths of the year, and for the melancholy conflict in a certain part of the world which he did not need to mention more explicitly, joined to a hope that the present year would be less charged with events of a similar kind. Of the Senate he asked *aid* in *perfectioning* the Constitution, two words which threw that reactionary body into a perfect fluster, for the old fogies of the Luxembourg have a holy horror for anything in the shape of progress. To the *Corps Legislatif* he recommended most paternally and pathetically the Budget, of which hereafter it is to have the sole control. To the clergy he said that the Church elicited at all times his warmest sympathy and support, but that the Church on its part ought to render unto God that which is God's, and unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's—words which have set the evangelical part of His Majesty's subjects by the ears, for they profess not to be able to solve the enigma involved in them, while the politicians can see as plain as day that they mean a division of Church and State, or in other words, of the temporal from the spiritual power.

This year His Majesty did not shake hands with the members of the diplomatic corps, as was the custom heretofore, and avoided those compromising conversations which sometimes took place. His Majesty is notoriously wanting in ready conversation, and it is a

knowledge of this want that makes him cautious and taciturn, and creates for him a fictitious reputation for impassibility. Thus it was that he stood off this time at a safe distance and uttered only the commonplaces which he has grown proficient in by long practice. Of Mr. DAYTON, we understand, he asked if his last news from America was any better, and he took occasion to reiterate how much he regretted the unfortunate strife which was now going on between the two sections of the United States. (To see the lugubrious countenances of foreigners when they talk of the civil war in America, and to hear them constantly repeating the adjectives "unhappy" and "unfortunate" gives one the impression that they take more interest in the war than the Americans.)

The incidents which have grown out of the Anglo-American dispute are both ludicrous and serious. A historical and philosophical *résumé* of the last six months' journalism in France would be a curious study even for a Frenchman. On foreign questions the Press is free, and on such questions it shows its true character. We can, therefore, well conceive, in looking back over these six months, why the Emperor and his counselors maintain a check over the Press. It showed during that time, on the Anglo-American affair, such a natural tendency to do evil, such a total want of principle, such a disregard of dignity, that we promise hereafter never to utter a single lament over the restrictive law on the French Press. LOUIS NAPOLEON and his counselors know who they have got to deal with better than we outsiders.

Among other incidents we have heard related is the following: On New-Year's Day the *Moniteur*, in its political bulletin, said that now there was a hope of peace, for the news from America was entirely in that sense, and on that day, when the Chamber of Commerce went to pay their respects to the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, the latter congratulated the Chamber on the good news from America and the hope it held out for a revival of trade. Whereupon the Minister was astonished to perceive that his auditors grew confused and looked at each other inquiringly, without a response. The fact was that the gentlemen had been so occupied that morning with their tailors and *coiffeurs*, that they had only had time to glance over the list of promotions in the Legion of Honor, to find if their names were there, and had not looked at the official paper's political bulletin. It is safe to say that the bulletin is well explored since by these gentlemen.

A certain portion of the French Press has appeared to make it a point to elevate the American obstinacy on the Mason and Slidell affair to such a degree that the fall of the Government in yielding to the demands of England would be the greater. Thus they have constantly insisted that the United States were ruled by the mob, (forgetting, at least, that it was an intelligent and educated mob;) that the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL was an intended provocation to England; that all the acts of the American people, and even of several members of the Government, bound them in all honor to stand by Capt. WILKES, and maintain the arrest of the Southern agents as legal. This party, now that it is almost certain that the affair is adjusted at Washington, still cry war, and adopt all sorts of tactics to keep up the excitement. They now declare that the affair of the *Trent* was but a mere pretext for England, and that, should they obtain satisfaction on that point, she will certainly seek a war on some other. They affect to believe that England must have a war as a political manœuvre at home, out of fear for the John Bright party. The immense expense which the preparations for a war have entailed, while satisfaction could have been obtained without such a violent parade, will give the opposition a dangerous cudgel against the Ministry. Furthermore, it is maintained that peaceable agitation in England is in a fair way of crippling the aristocracy, while a military agitation will save them and restore their ancient prestige. They must therefore have a war, even if it be in America and in favor of Slavery.

But the pleasant part of the story is, that France, seeing England continuing her armaments on a scale out of all proportion to the wants of the occasion (since all parties in England who wish to be sincere are perfectly convinced that no war is to result from the *Trent* affair,) is getting uneasy, and the Ministry of the Marine is said to be in quite a state of excitement about it. It is hard to get rid of old nightmares, and the most persistent one for all Frenchmen is that of a European coalition against France, and in which, of course, England stands at the head. The hypothesis is an improbable one at this time, but you may look to see at once an increase in the French marine armaments. It is true that certain writers in the French Press, and this is a point which should not be overlooked, affect to believe that the reason why England continues her immense war preparations, and why France is moving in the same way, is because England intends soon to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that France, in order to obtain her portion of the spoils, will do the same. A writer in the *Independance Belge* goes so far as to assert that he knows that the French Government has made the proposition of recognizing the Southern Confederacy to the English Government! Now, although this statement is to the last degree improbable, it is, nevertheless, true that at this present moment the excitement is very considerable in Paris on account of the continuance of the war preparations in England, and it is not strange that so many explanations should be found for the strange fact.

A French liberal paper, in summing up the losses which the United States will suffer by the foolish seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, mentions as the two leading ones: 1. That it gives an opportunity to the old monarchies of Europe for giving lessons in liberalism to republican America. 2. That it gives England an excellent pretext for surrounding the American frontiers on sea and land with hostile guns.

The French Government has been officially apprized of the fact that the privateer *Sumter* is off the coast, and lately entered the port of Cadiz, in Spain.

The *Moniteur* this morning has a letter from Vera Cruz, which gives a vivid picture of the state of anarchy into which the country has fallen, and which recommends that the European States have too much interest in preventing Mexico from falling into the arms of the Americans, not to avail themselves of the present opportunity to secure the control of the country. This letter is no doubt from the French Consulate at Vera Cruz.

The official journal also contains a long letter from New-Orleans, detailing the cruel sufferings to which the people of that city have been subjected by the war, and the still more cruel sufferings which await them when Winter comes on, and land transportation from Texas becomes more difficult. The letter terminates with the hint that when the blockade is raised, certain articles of French merchandise, which the writer mentions, may be disposed of there readily, at enormous profits. MALAKOFF.

## THE END OF THE TRENT IMBROGLIO.

### Effect of the Peace News in England.

### HOW THE CABINET REGARDED THE RESULT.

*Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.*

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 10.

The result of the Cabinet Council, yesterday, is the formal termination of our difference with America respecting the affair of the *Trent*. The Government wisely separate Mr. SEWARD'S acts from his theoretical arguments, and simply accept his unconditional compliance with their demand, expressing their readiness to discuss with him, as soon as they are legally informed upon the subject, the more general remarks that serve to fill the very voluminous dispatch which arrived in London from Lord LYONS yesterday. I understand that while agreeing without hesitation in the arguments on which our demand was founded, Mr. SEWARD confines his condemnation of Capt. WILKES to his omission in not taking the *Trent* into port for the purpose of having her duly adjudicated on. I am told his arguments are not strong or put with his usual force and adroitness. They mostly tend to justify a refusal of our demand, and the resolution of giving up the prisoners is added most inconsequently to the arguments with which the propriety of their seizure and detention is sought to be sustained.

All this, no doubt, is the effect of a compromise between the peace and war party in the Washington Cabinet. The former, having gained their point, were probably but too happy to allow the latter the consolation of having their arguments and views given to the world. However, as I have said, our Government have for the present only dealt with the act of the American Cabinet, and, the ground once cleared, will be glad to consult with them and the other Powers upon the establishment of some distinct code with respect to the treatment of neutrals by belligerents. The Law Officers of the Crown have already been consulted on that point. Meanwhile, there is to be no relaxation in our efforts to put the Canadian defences on a proper footing. None of the troops lately sent out will be withdrawn until the internal American difficulty shall be settled. The organization of the local militia and volunteers will be proceeded with, and a military commission will be sent out to devise means for the protection of the frontier by forts and works along the points most open to attack. This last will be a very expensive operation, of which we may fairly expect the Canadians themselves to take at least some share of the burden.

### OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

*From the Times.*

It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commemorate—we have only held our own in the great community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion. There have been times in our history—times when we had not the strength we could now put forth—when we should have had no such real joy as we now feel in the hindrance of such a conflict. There are other nations, which even at this age of the world would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation. We have manifested a deliberation and a tranquility under insult which even we could not have shown toward a people for whom we thought it right to make fewer allowances, or whom we feared more. The Government of the Federal States had done in mere wantonness what no nation of the Old World had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctuary which England extends to all political exiles who seek her protection; and to this wound inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her maritime flag and a menace to her security in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offence was at once insult and wrong, *and it is no great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation.* If we had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither Government would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the circumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if Federal America had been courteous, or even shrewd, Federal America would have pursued. Mr. SEWARD missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. *At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party.* The attraction we feel toward a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and a richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of Slavery; and, if Mr. SEWARD had seized the opportunity for a graceful and a courteous act, we would not answer for how far our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd Minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage, only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humiliation.

But we are told that a very elaborate note of protest accompanies this surrender. We have long since learnt to value transatlantic statesmen less for what they say than for what they do. It is by deeds, and not by arguments, that the fact we to-day announce has been brought about. It is not VATTEL and BYNKERSHOEK, and STOWELL and D'HAUTERIVILLE, who have influenced this controversy, but the promptitude with which we reinforced Admiral MILNE'S fleet, and poured battalion after battalion into Canada. They loudly proclaim this in America, and Mr. SEWARD'S note will probably be found to bear marks of the same sentiment. We make up our minds in advance, therefore, to accept, with unruffled equanimity, any quantity of words. Even if there should be muffled threats and expressions of ill-will, we shall humbly hope to outlive them. We have every reason to be satisfied with the position which this country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which come from the other side of the Atlantic. The War Departments have manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence in ourselves, and will give us security from future insult. The Government have acted with a rare courtesy and temper, but have displayed, together with dignified deliberation, firmness, promptitude and courage. Nor will we refrain from adding, what every one will feel while he reads this news, that the man upon whom the nation instinctively relied while the crisis lasted deserves our warmest gratitude now that the peril is overcome. It is indeed a rare triumph to grace the latter years of a life so happily prolonged, that *Lord Palmerston has found, and has used, the opportunity to curb the arrogance of the only people which has in this generation entered systematically upon a course of offence toward England.*

*From the London Morning Post.*

At the last moment, not from spontaneous good feeling, but under the pressure of the British demands, the American Government has given way, and conceded the surrender of the four prisoners seized on board the *Trent*. They were to be given over to Lord LYONS "when and where he pleases." We take it for granted that this tardy recognition of the justice of our demands will have been accompanied by the required apology. If we are not misinformed, a long memorandum from the Cabinet of Washington has been transmitted in reference to the question. In the meantime, we are startled by a new complication, which bears the strongest family resemblance to the preceding outrage. It appears that the commander of the Federal steamer *Santiago de Cuba* boarded, off the coast of Texas, the schooner *Eugenia Smith*, sailing under British colors, between Matanzas and Havana, and took out of her two passengers, supposed to be agents of the Confederate States. These gentlemen, Messrs. ZACCHARI and ROGERS, have been confined in Fort Lafayette, for the reason, as we suppose, that the Executive must have thought it too great an absurdity to instal them in the quarters in Fort Warren, still warm from the occupation of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. We can only trust that these latest captives will be speedily released with less trouble to us, and less humiliation to the Americans.

*From the London Herald.*

They might have won immense popularity here, and done honor to America, by making instant reparation without waiting for any demand from us. Failing to seize this opportunity they might still have yielded to remonstrance and admitted the justice of our case: though they would have been thereby brought into collision with the House of Representatives, and would have compelled the resignation of the Secretary of the Navy. In either case they would have preserved an attitude of friendship toward us. But it is plain, from the expression used in the telegraphic dispatch of Lord LYONS, that they have yielded simply to force, and that they have made an ostentation of doing so. They "will deliver up to him the prisoners when and where he pleases." *This is not the language of diplomatists making a fair concession to an equal, but of statesmen obliged to yield their country's just rights to an overwhelming superiority of force.* The Cabinet of Washington assumes exactly the attitude of Portugal in the case of the *Charles et Georges*. It evidently maintains its right to kidnap men under our flag—"to take its rebels when and where it can find them"—whenever it is strong enough to do so; and simply gives up its capture in this case, because, while embarrassed with a civil war on a gigantic scale, it is not ashamed to confess itself unable to cope with the might of the first naval Power in the world.

For the moment this signifies little. The friendship of the Washington Government has always borne a very close resemblance to enmity, and it can hardly behave worse toward England than it has already done. But its ostentation of yielding to force, and to force alone, is of ill augury for the future understanding between the two peoples. The Northern States are formally told by their Government that Great Britain has taken advantage of their weakness to humiliate them; and the charge will not be the less readily believed because it is as absurd as it is false. Our transatlantic brethren are good haters; and it is greatly to be feared that they will only wait for a more favorable opportunity to provoke us to war, and that in the meantime they will do what they dare to annoy and insult England and Englishmen. They will pay the penalty of their passionate unreason, whenever they choose to force us to a quarrel, in humiliation and disaster—and of that disaster the conduct of their Cabinet will be the chief cause. *In the meantime we have to bear in mind that the American Government has shown no disposition to conciliate us; has in no way obliged us, or earned any claim to our regard or forbearance.* It has confessed our superiority of strength, and will, probably, be more careful in its demeanor for the future; but this is all that we must expect from the lesson it has now received.

### RESTORATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

*From the London Times, Jan. 6.*

But what if the captured Envoys are surrendered? Why, then, we are told the Americans will owe us a grudge for evermore. First, they will by this concession be binding us over to keep the peace, and it is declared that we, after quietly receiving what had been unlawfully taken from us, to the universal scandal of Christendom, would thus be reduced to bonds of peace which we could not break "except as a reckless filibuster, liable to be outlawed by every European Power." That this pretty description applies not so closely to us as to a country which had attacked a neutral flag, and had ventured on a capture condemned on the instant by the great Governments of the Continent, seems never to have occurred to the complainant's mind. We are threatened, therefore, with revenge and punishment. We may regain our own, but the recovery will never be forgotten. What the battle of Cannæ was to Rome, what St. Helena was to France, the affair of the *Trent* will be to America, or, in other words, we shall be visited with mortal and undying hatred—not because we have committed any wrong, but because a wrong so grievous as to call forth the unsolicited protests of all Europe was committed upon us. That logic, again, is not the logic of America, we may be sure.

An able French writer has just remarked that America is at this time in one of those revolutionary fits when a single accident may change the whole course of ideas and opinions. We sincerely trust that, as the next change, the Americans may discover what we have done to be only what no State could with safety have left undone, and that we did it in the best way both for ourselves and them. They will consider, we hope, that an act against which France, Austria, Prussia and Belgium thought it necessary to protest, even by anticipation, could not possibly be tolerated by the chief maritime Power of the world. If our demands came at an awkward time for them, that was not our fault. It was they who created the question, not we. *However, if they will make an end of it now, we shall not raise it again, or owe them any grudge about it; and we trust that when the sound sense of the real American people is brought to bear upon this matter, they will be as ready as ourselves to let bygones be bygones.*

### A FAIR ESTIMATE OF THE SURRENDER.

*From the Manchester Guardian.*

We have read the diplomatic correspondence published at Washington, and while the dispatches of the Secretary of State show traces of the peculiar soreness apt to be felt by men who conceive themselves to be unjustly treated, they also exhibit unequivocal proofs of the writer's earnest desire to maintain a good understanding with this country. It may be true that Mr. SEWARD has coupled his surrender of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON with some attempt to make it a precedent for a peculiar view of maritime law, but, even if this be so, we do not see that it forms a ground for complaint, or detracts from the merit of his frank concession. *We are at a loss to understand what object is gained by seeking to discover some hostile signification in acts or documents which on their face are friendly, and we are quite sure that the spirit so displayed is the reverse of favorable to the preservation of peace.*

### WHAT MR. RUSSELL HAD TO SAY OF THE SURRENDER.

*Special Correspondence of the London Times.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

Omitting all matters of details till next post, I hasten to announce that the Government of the United States has acceded to the demand of Great Britain, and has consented to surrender Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, and their Secretaries. This morning Mr. SEWARD sent to Lord LYONS a request that his Lordship would call at the State Department, and in the interview which took place Mr. SEWARD handed the British Minister an exceedingly voluminous note, which will no doubt see the light some day in England, and informed him at the same time that the captives were at his Lordship's disposal. Let us take this act as the expression of the conviction in the minds of the American Government that they were wrong in retaining their prisoners, and that the seizure was an outrage, nor let us, till we know the nature of the dispatch, attribute any other motives to them than the desire to do what is right. *The effect in this country, when it is known, will be exceedingly great, for such a dish of humble pie cannot be taken into stomachs which have been disordered by cocktail talking without a good deal of nausea.* Do not imagine that the real intelligence and worth of the people will disapprove the act. The men I allude to are the writers in the "sensation" Press, and the bunkum orators, as well as the more violent Abolitionists, who, by insulting menaces and intemperate pledges, have bound themselves to oppose the concession, no matter how just it might prove to be. Doubtless Mr. SEWARD, in the elaborate dispatch he has written, will seek to show that Great Britain has laid down some new principle in this transaction, and in swelling periods will endeavor to demonstrate that, by yielding the prisoners, the United States has gained some great point for herself and the world in general from Great Britain, which can never again take political offenders from neutral ships. Let it be so. The case is memorable enough and clear enough to serve as a precedent. No one can doubt but that the relations of both countries would have been much more satisfactory if the Government of Washington had restored the prisoners as soon as it heard of the capture, and if all the irritating writing and speaking to which we have been treated here, and the expense, anxiety and sense of indignity to which we were exposed in Great Britain, had been obviated. I fear that the wrath to come will be greater than anything yet experienced by us, and that a terrible future is in store for Great Britain at the indefinite time when so many great things are to come to pass. The Government here, which has thus far got over its external dangers, will now have to face a tremendous ordeal. The sense of justice or right or even necessity cannot prevail over the cherished love of doing what they like among the masses. The Union can get more than half a million of men to fight for her, at a considerable expense, it is true, but moved in the main, let us admit, by love for the Union; but she could, I am assured, raise a million to fight against England. *That is, the hate of Great Britain is at least twice as strong as the love of the Union among many millions of Americans.* They will be disappointed this time. If MASON and SLIDELL be surrendered without any extravagant threats in the Press, or without any indignation meetings, we may hope that friendly relations will be preserved for years to come, as it will be a token that in a crisis the sound sense, patriotism and desire to do what is demanded by justice and right predominate in the United States over the violence of popular passion. Let us stand by and see if it will be so, and let us be thankful, meanwhile, that we are spared the war which would have been forced on us in vindication of our honor had the Government here been deaf to the voice of reason.

### ENGLAND'S ESCAPE FROM AN ALLIANCE WITH SLAVERY.

*From the London News, Jan. 9.*

We receive the fruition of our hopes. The mail steamship, the *City of Washington*, has brought news of that consummation to which all the intelligence by the *Africa*, the *Hansa*, and the *Europa* steadily pointed. The American Government, without waiting for the expiration of the term fixed by Lord LYONS, notified to our Minister, on the 27th ult., that it was ready to deliver Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to him whenever and wherever he pleased. Thus the reparation due to Great Britain is made, and the honor of our flag is signally yet peaceably vindicated.

This is not the moment for long dissertations on the advantages of peace and the horrors of war. We are all too profoundly penetrated with the greatness of the calamity which has been averted from the two nations and from the cause of civilization to listen to calculations of its magnitude. Nothing less than a clear perception of the paramount necessity of maintaining the respect due to our rights—an intuition of the mischiefs that must ensue, if a nation with duties and cares such as ours were to consent to lead a maimed and impaired life—would have sufficed to unite the British people in a resolve to incur the responsibilities of war with America at this moment. The difficulties and risks which rise to view in the contemplation of most wars had here no restraining effect; but rather, their absence and the ease with which our objects might be gained, was a consideration operating upon an honorable disposition to stay our hands.

The incidental effects of a war waged by England against the Government of the United States, the character of an intervention which it must have assumed, *and, above all, the practical alliance into which it would have brought us with an abhorred league of men-stealers, have had a thousand times more to do with the dread of an unfavorable answer from Washington than any estimate of loss to ourselves;* and in a crisis, the necessity of maintaining our due position among the nations of the world, must and would have overruled every other consideration. From these gloomy prospects we are now happily delivered. Our Government has united firmness with conciliation. The Government of Washington, which we were lately told was a puppet in the hands of the New-York mob, has acted with all the reserve and decision which can attend independence and responsibility. And this has been possible, because, in the words of an honorable cotemporary, with no American predilections, the citizens of the United States have achieved "an honorable self-conquest, which it would be ungenerous to dispute."

### BEHAVIOR OF THE AMERICANS.

*From the London Guardian.*

Steamer after steamer has arrived from New-York, and we have caught as through a telescope, clearer and clearer views of the state of public feeling in the country with which, a few days ago, we thought ourselves on the brink of war. And every fresh glimpse is more reassuring than the last. It is true that we see American opinion reflected only, and often distorted, in the untrustworthy mirror of the newspaper press; but at any critical moment like this, a very bad journal may be a pretty good reflector—all the better, indeed, for having no opinions or principles of its own; and we may believe what we see when nearly the same image is visible in them all. The news brought by the *Hansa*, the *Anglo-Saxon*, and the *Europa*, produced, therefore, a very sensible relief, and was a matter of mutual congratulation, as it passed from mouth to mouth in London. Who would have thought that they would have taken it so quietly? Who would have expected such an absence of angry declamation—so general a disposition (there are exceptions of course) to acquiesce in the surrender of the Commissioners—a course undoubtedly dictated by prudence, not less than by a regard for international justice, but still very painful to a people unused to concessions, and whose chief defect is an irritable national vanity. *It is merely just to the Americans to say, if the men are really given up, that their conduct in this matter has been such as we have no great reason to condemn.* There is no reason to doubt that when the capture was made, they really persuaded themselves it was lawful—too easily indeed, as men are apt to do in such cases, and on insufficient grounds, yet with more show of reason than we in this country have been willing to allow; and although the manifest determination of England to enforce her rights had certainly had a great effect in America, *it would be ungenerous to dispute the honorable self-conquest which a high-spirited nation must make before it yields to a demand which, however conciliatory in form, is strict and imperious in substance.*

### FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

*From the London Times (City Article.)*

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1862.

The Bank of England, as was expected on the announcement of peace, have this morning reduced their rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it had stood since the 7th of November, to 2½ per cent. This is the lowest rate that has been adopted during the past two years, and, although the stock of bullion at present held is a million or two below the average possessed by the Bank during the six months when 2½ per cent. was last the current charge, the measure appears to be perfectly justified not only by the diminished demand for discount consequent upon the restriction of the cotton trade, but also from the steady character of the influx of gold now observable, and which is likely henceforth to include some amounts of importation from New-York.

The English funds opened this morning at an advance of ¼ per cent. upon the improved prices attained after regular hours last evening, making a total rise of 1¼ per cent. consequent upon the news by the *City of Washington*. Subsequently, on the announcement of the Bank reduction, there was a further upward movement, but the market, although inherently strong, ultimately relapsed to the opening quotations. The first bargains in Consols for money were at 93⅜ to ⅝, and this, after a range between 93¾ and 93¾, was the final price. The quotation for the February account is the same as for money, owing to the small supply of stock in the hands of the dealers. Reckoning accrued dividend, Consols are now rather more than a half per cent. above the point at which they stood previously to the news of the *Trent* affair, and about 3 per cent. above the war price to which they were at one time unreasonably forced. A leading thought in the mind of every one to-day was, "Where should we now have been if the degrading suggestions for making the question of the British right of assylum a matter of arbitration, had been suffered to check the vigor of the Government, especially as it is at length announced by the leading American journal, that the arbitration system, under existing circumstances, will never suit a democracy?" All the commercial interests are thoroughly conscious of the debt they owe to Lord PALMERSTON, and the congratulations expressed on the termination of the difficulty have derived an increase of intensity from the consciousness of the manner in which it will deservedly strengthen his Cabinet during the coming session. Bank stock left off at 238 to 240; reduced and new three per cents., 93 to ¾; India stock, 223 to 225; India five per cents., 106 to ¼; Rupee paper, 99¾ and 105¾; India bonds, 15s. to 20s. premium, and exchequer bills, 17s. to 20s. premium.

### RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT LIVERPOOL.

*From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 9.*

There was great excitement, yesterday evening, on 'Change. The *City of Washington* had arrived off Queenstown, and the first telegram was as follows:

"QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, 2 P. M.

The *City of Washington* is off the harbor, with dispatches from New-York to the 28th ult. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are to be given up. Dispatches from Lord LYONS have arrived."

At first this news was considered rather too good to be true, and while the majority believed in the certainty of peace, a very considerable minority was sceptical. In a few minutes another telegram was posted on the pillars:

"QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, 2·40 P. M.

The *City of Washington* has arrived. The New-York papers contain statements that a report was current in Washington of the *Trent* difficulty having been adjusted. No particulars appear in the papers."

The sceptics were still nervous, but unbelief grew weaker, and for a moment disappeared, when the Treasurer, Mr. YOUNGHUSBAND, mounted the desk counter, and said

"Mr. STUART, of the New-York Associated Press, has sent the following telegram:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.—*Trent* affair amicably settled. MASON and SLIDELL to be given up."

This announcement was received with vociferous cheers, intermingled here and there with decided hisses. Still the intelligence was not conclusive; there might still be a failure of negotiation, but the doubt momentarily dismissed. The following telegram seemed to complete the information as far as was known:

"QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday.

It is stated that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are to be given up, and will arrive by the *America* on Saturday next."

As we write, another and still more definite telegram reaches us from Mr. REUTER. It is as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, Morning.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL have been set at liberty by the Federal Government."

As no rational or disinterested Englishman desires a war with America, the news must be regarded as decidedly satisfactory. The funds in London advanced, and the Liverpool Cotton market was affected from another cause. After the close of the market here an advance of a halfpenny was offered for middling, without, in most instances, being accepted.

### MR. SEWARD'S ANSWER TO LORD LYONS.

*From the London Times.*

Yet, if the diplomatic note which he delivered to Lord LYONS when announcing his readiness to surrender the prisoners is to receive anything more than a credence of courtesy, there never could have been a moment when he had any doubt as to the entire illegality of the proceeding of his officer. With a verbosity never equaled even in diplomacy, and with an inconsequential vagueness never surpassed even in Congressional debate, Mr. SEWARD in this long document wanders through the history of all past transactions. Inasmuch, however, as he concludes that, notwithstanding all he has so lengthily and so vaguely premised, he can come to no other conclusion upon the circumstances of the present case than that the act was indefensible, and that the prisoners must be restored, the obvious course was to accept the fact of the reparation and to disregard the comment. Such, we believe, has been the course adopted by our Government. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which this very elaborate document was considered. An answer will, we understand, be returned, expressing the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the disavowal of the act of Capt. WILKES, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the case of the *Trent* will rule the more recent case of the seizure made by the Captain of the *Santiago de Cuba* on board the British schooner *Eugenia Smith*. As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, into which Mr. SEWARD enters at so much length, the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions laid down in this note which are not at all admissible, and it is of the highest importance that we should not suddenly bind ourselves to the abolition of belligerent rights which may be to ourselves at some future time of vital importance; nor that we should, on the other hand, admit the right of any foreign State to carry our mail packets into their ports and submit them to the arbitramont of their Prize Courts. After the delivery of the prisoners all these points may be very properly raised, and can be conveniently discussed; but it is expedient to separate this discussion entirely from the settlement of the misunderstanding which has so nearly precipitated us into war. *Whenever the proper time comes we shall probably insist, with all authority in our favor, that a belligerent has a right to communicate with a neutral Power in a neutral ship*; and that it is a presumption that in such communication there is nothing inconsistent with the character of the neutral nation, and therefore nothing injurious to the other belligerent.

Let the business of the day, however, suffice for the day. *The quarrel being over, we are now rather better friends than we were before it commenced.* Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS know each other better than they did some time ago, and are more conversant with each other's views and instructions. The tone of the American papers has, we are glad to remark, became very much more reasonable. Perhaps, in the face of the declarations made to our correspondent, that a Northerner hates England twice as much as he loves the Union, and that America would give a million of men for a war with us, it might be imprudent to offer a temptation to strife by decreasing our force in Canada. We may hope, however, *that whatever irritation now exists may gradually subside*, and that we may experience no more of those fractious and splenetic annoyances which engender ill feeling and lead at last to great perils.

*From the London Post.*

We believe that it is one of unusual length, even for an American State paper. It is a dreary waste of words. When this document is published at length there will be found many arguments which we cannot admit, and to which Lord RUSSELL is doomed to rejoin. It is written entirely for home consumption; but since its issue is in our favor, we must not complain if American practice has been the reverse of their principles, or if erroneous principle and practice are ascribed to ourselves. The English nation will accept Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch frankly and as it is meant, and we shall be much surprised if the same generous feeling which from the commencement has governed us does not now silence all cavil or carping. All ends then, happily, with great honor to many concerned, amongst whom Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS are very conspicuous.

### WHAT SORT OF RECEPTION AWAITS SLIDELL AND MASON.

*From the London Times.*

A turn of the wheel, which the American Cabinet has managed to make as sudden as possible, brings us a new question. The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late trouble, and cost us probably a million a-piece, will soon be in one of our ports. Any day and hour we may expect to hear of their arrival in Liverpool, and their journey to the metropolis. Like the rest of their countrymen, they believe themselves to be of immense importance to their cause, whatever it may be. Neither side can give England the smallest credit for understanding or wishing to understand, or having the capacity to understand, the rights of their case; and so nothing will serve them but there must be somebody always dinning into our ears some details or platitudes to which the speakers attach a special value. Federalist after Federalist. Confederate after Confederate, has arrived in this country in the full persuasion that if he were once permitted to occupy the attention of Lord PALMERSTON or Lord RUSSELL night and day for a fortnight, or to fill a page of the *Times* every day for that period, England would at last begin to have an inkling of the case, and would rush to the aid of the Federal or Confederate cause. These two Commissioners and their Secretaries are not unlikely to think even more of their importance than other similar arrivals, having witnessed in their own persons the rabid anxiety of their Northern countrymen not to let them be seen or heard in this Island. To the sedate English mind, this ridiculous rivalry for the exclusive possession of the British ear, is only an older version of what is often witnessed in our nurseries. A fearful uproar of words, screams, and blows reaches the mother, who hastens to allay the tumult. When she arrives she finds all confusion, and Master John and Master Tom each with a tale of outrages and provocations, each resolved to have the word, and afraid of nothing so much as that the other should get a hearing. The parent sees enough to be sure that both were abundantly in the wrong, but that it is impossible to adjudicate between them. The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolence, outrage, treachery and folly. However, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will not be easily persuaded but that they can throw much new light on the rupture, and on its bearings upon our interests. If we will only be so good as to shut both our eyes and our ears to everybody and to everything else, and take in for gospel all that they say, we shall at last be in a condition to form an opinion on this quarrel, and the only opinion we can possibly come to is that we must immediately recognize the Southern States, send a fleet to break up the blockade, sweep the Northern commerce off the sea, and finally assist to inaugurate Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in whatever city of the whole Union he would prefer for that purpose.

How, then, are we to receive these illustrious visitors? Of course, they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr. THOMAS SAYERS cannot walk the streets with a friend, or ask the Mayor for permission to put up a booth in a marketplace, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-visaged, ill-favored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, with their two Secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman BLONDIN, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the discriminating—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not wish to throw away its confidence and applause, we may as well observe that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of this country. They have done more than any other men to get up the insane prejudice against England which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lower passions of humanity. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through their life-long hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. The nation under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now rescued them with all her might from the certainty of a dungeon and the chances of retaliatory murder—*is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen.* Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold, amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

So we do sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. We have returned them good for evil, and, sooth to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that they should ever be in a situation to choose what return they will make for the good we have now done them. They are here for their own interest, in order, if possible, to drag us into their own quarrel, and, but for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather disappointed, perhaps, that their detention has not provoked a new war. When they stepped on board the *Trent*, they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing an unoffending neutral; and if now, by any less perilous device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they would be only too happy. We trust there is no chance of their doing this, for, impartial as the British public is in the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of Slavery, which, if anything, these gentlemen represent. What they and their secretaries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are personally nothing to us. They must not suppose, because we have gone to the very verge of a great war to rescue them, that therefore they are precious in our eyes. *We should have done just as much to rescue two of our negroes, and, had that been the object of the rescue, the quarthy Pompey and Cæsar would have had just the same right to triumphal arches and municipal addresses as Messrs. Mason and Slidell.* So, please, British public, let's have none of these things. Let the Commissioners come up quietly to town, and have their say with anybody who may have time to listen to them. For our part, we cannot see how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. There have been so many cases of peoples and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is what we have done before, up to the very last year. This is now a simple matter of precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and are in no need of their information or advice.

*From the London Advertiser.*

As these Confederate Commissioners, now that they are released by the Washington Cabinet, may be immediately expected in England, we think it right to remind the people of this country that though our Government have made it a point of honor to insist even to the alternative of war with America, on their surrender to us, because they were forcibly carried off from beneath the protection of the British flag,—they are not men to whom the people of this country can render any mark of respect, much less anything in the shape of a popular ovation. We have alluded to the way in which these men ought to be received by the people of England, in our first leading article; but we consider the matter to be so important as to justify another reference to it under a definite head. Let them be treated as private individuals, with all the courtesy with which the rules of society require that we should regard them; but it is to be remembered that they are the impersonation of the principle of the human bondage which exists in the Southern States of America, and, as such, are not entitled to, nor must they receive, any attention of any kind from us which could be construed into an indifference on our part to the question of Slavery. So far from such being the case, we rejoice to record the fact, that the feeling of abhorrence of Slavery is daily growing stronger in this country. Let us, therefore, do nothing on the arrival on our shores of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, slaveholders and Slavery champions, which might compromise the Anti-Slavery feelings and principles of the people of this country. We are glad to see that the same idea has occurred to some of our provincial cotemporaries, as well as to a correspondent whose letter we received after we had begun this article. The Bath *Chronicle* makes the same suggestion in reference to the Confederate Commissioners as we have done; and we trust that all our provincial cotemporaries will do the same. We would especially warn the people of Liverpool, where they may be daily expected to arrive, to abstain from receiving them with any marks of respect. Let their reception, while courteous, be of that cold and reserved character which will prevent them or others from confounding our assertion of international rights, and the vindication of our own honor, with any sympathy, however small, with the iniquitous system of Slavery which, as we have already remarked, may be regarded as impersonated in these men. Nor is even this all as regards one of the two Confederate Commissioners. Mr. MASON is the author of the Fugitive Slave Law—the most iniquitous and inhuman law to which any country pretending to either Christianity or civilization, ever gave its sanction. Such men are to be tabooed in their public capacity, instead of lionized. Even in private, all right-minded men will shun rather than court their society, when the choice rests with themselves.

much surprise among mercantile men that the large amount of American shipping afloat in these waters should hitherto have been left unprotected during the war, and it can only be accounted for by the fact of all the Federal vessels of war being required for the blockade of the Southern ports. The Government have, however, at length decided to send two or three heavily-armed ships to rendezvous in the Channel, for the protection of Federal vessels afloat between this port and Gibraltar, a second of which is now daily expected here to follow the *Tuscarora*. This intelligence will be received with great satisfaction both at Lloyd's, where large numbers of American ships are insured, and by mercantile men generally in England, many of whom have large and valuable cargoes afloat in American bottoms which are liable to capture by Southern privateers, as in the case of the *Sumter*, which has just appeared at Cadiz. Apart from all political consideration or tendency to either Union or Secessionist opinions, as the case may be, it cannot be the wish of either the British Government or commercial men generally to see their own property destroyed, or exposed to destruction, by the *Nashville*, the *Sumter*, or any other Southern ship. In protecting American property they are doing the same service, to a great extent, for English property, and therefore the determination of the Federal Government to protect vessels sailing under their flag by the presence of these heavily armed war ships cannot but give satisfaction in shipping and commercial circles.

With regard to the *Nashville*, there is no doubt that intelligence of the expected arrival of the *Tuscarora* was received by Capt. PEGRAM some days ago, and every effort has been made to get her ready for sea as expeditiously as possible. The British Government has observed the strictest neutrality in regard to the repairs, &c., effected in this ship. Nothing has been done but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy, and such repairs only have been executed as are always permitted, as an act of humanity, to any vessel in distress. In proof of this it may be mentioned that on the shipwright who was engaged to repair her attempting to put in some heavy pieces of oak to strengthen her decks to enable her to carry guns, the Government authorities absolutely refused their permission for the timber to go on board, and it still lies on the dock quay. She has not been allowed to ship any powder; a small quantity which was on board when she arrived here, and which she was permitted to remove on shore, has been reshipped. No guns or munitions of war have been put on board, and, in fact, nothing has been allowed to be executed but ordinary repairs.

Some of the officers of the *Tuscarora* landed both yesterday evening and this morning, but Capt. CRAVEN has not yet been ashore. The sloop requires only coals, water, and provisions, which are being supplied her.

### France Choosing an Emperor for Mexico.

A Vienna letter in the *Boersenhalle*, of Hamburg, says:

"It is positively asserted that the project of eventually putting forward the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as a candidate for the throne of Mexico has been the object of confidential communications from the Cabinet of Paris, or that at least certain inquiries have been made on the subject. There is no doubt that within the last few days this question has been again under consideration, because the French Government wants a decisive answer from the Court of Vienna before Prince PONIATOWSKI's departure for Mexico on a confidential mission. If we are correctly informed, the Cabinet of Vienna recently instructed Prince DE METTERNICH to reply to the offers of the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and in such a manner that, without absolutely rejecting the proposals of France, he should let the French Government clearly understand that the Court of Vienna is determined never to accept the overtures concerning Mexico as a point of departure for negotiations relating to a transaction on the subject of Venetia.

### The Reported Capture of Nena Sahib.

*From the Times of India of Dec, 12.*

By far the most important item of news carried by the present mail to Europe is the announcement that the miscreant Nena of Bithoor, was captured a few days ago at Kurrachee, when on the point of embarking from that port. Some difficulty seems to be experienced in identifying the prisoner, and the conflicting evidence upon the point will be found fully detailed below. The capture was preceded some days by a rumor in Kurrachee that the Nena was making his way down the valley of the Indus in the guise of a Hinglagee, purposing to make for Dwarka, from either Sonmeanee or Kurrachee, and to proceed thence to Zanzibar or Muscat.

**We submit our readers this morning the following details, which may be relied on. It was decided yesterday by the authorities to liberate the person apprehended as the Nena, when Mr. NUGENT SULLIVAN, apothecary in charge of the General Hospital, learned from one of the patients under his care that** the Nena was known to him, he having been in his employ at Bithoor for a long time, and having parted from him just before the mutinies broke out. Mr. SULLIVAN immediately put the man in a dooly, and accompanied him to the place where the prisoner was confined, when a number of Purvoes and others were presented to him, and he was called on to state if the Nena was among them. After a minute examination, he declared that the miscreant was not there. Subsequently, another batch, among whom was the apprehended man, was brought forward, and he at once singled him out, declaring that he was the "Nena of Bithoor." He was thereupon questioned, and stated that he had served the Nena, eaten of his salt, and seen him for some years regularly every day; he could not be mistaken, "That man was the Nena of Bithoor." Mr. SULLIVAN had his patient carried off to the hospital, and by four o'clock in the evening Mr. INGLE, the Deputy Magistrate, the Foujdar of Kurrachee, and a number of others, came up to the hospital with the prisoner, and it was proposed to question the sick Poorbeeah again. Mr. SULLIVAN suggested that the prisoner should be disguised as a Purvoe to make assurance doubly sure, which was done, and the sick man was brought out to meet the party; he was asked if the Nena was there, and, looking around, immediately pointed out the man, declaring that 'That man is the Nena of Bithoor and the adopted son of BAJEROW. I would recognize him in any disguise.' A bystander observed, 'The Nena has a hole on the top of his ear.' 'If so,' said the Poorbeeah, 'that man must have it, for here is the Nena; look for yourselves.' The ear was examined, and the hole was there. After this we can only say Mr. SULLIVAN deserves the highest credit for the tact, zeal, and energy he has displayed in the matter; were it not for him the Nena would now have been free, and the bird lost after it had been caged. Should the reward promised by Government be granted, Mr. SULLIVAN, in our opinion, merits the lion's share of it.

We told our readers not to be startled if the Nena were among us in Kurrachee undiscovered. We now tell them that the murderers of the Jennings family, MOOUL BUX and his accomplice, were a few weeks ago apprehended and identified beyond dispute in Upper Scinde, and sent up for trial to the Punjab authorities. This information we withheld, fearing it would scare away the Nena, whom we expected down."

### Sad Casualty.

DEATH OF REV. H. G. O. DWIGHT, D. D.

*From the Boston Journal, Jan. 27.*

The mystery attending the dispatch published in the morning papers concerning the death of "Dr. H. DWIGHT, of Boston," who was killed by the blowing of a car from the track of the Troy and Rutland Railroad, has been solved in a manner which will carry sadness to many hearts throughout the whole Christian world. It has been ascertained that the person killed was the Christian missionary, the Rev. Dr. H. G. O. DWIGHT, of Constantinople, whose name is as familiar as a household word to every one who has taken any interest in the work of missions for the last quarter of a century.

It seems that Dr. DWIGHT left New-York on Friday last for Troy, and intended to go thence to Middlebury, Vt., and to Montreal. This morning a letter was received from him at the Mission House in this city, giving an outline of his trip, and the places he intended to be at on certain specified days. His sister, who lives in East Boston, visited the Mission House early in the forenoon, and expressed her fears that the person killed might be her brother. Soon after, Mr. GORDON, the Treasurer, received a dispatch announcing the sad fact, and stating that his body was carefully preserved, awaiting the wishes of his friends.

Mr. DWIGHT was a native of Conway, Mass., and was born on the 22d of November, 1803. He graduated at Harvard in 1825, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1828. On the 21st of January, 1830, he embarked at this port for the island of Malta, and spent nearly two years exploring the country endeavoring to find the best spot to commence his labors, and on the 5th of June, 1832, he reached Constantinople, where he has since been located as a missionary of the American Board. He has been married twice, but at the time of his death he was a widower. He has left quite a family of children. Two of his sons are in the army, one as chaplain and one as a commissioned officer, and we hear he has one son in Constantinople. He returned from Constantinople about two months ago, and expected before a great while to return to the field of his labors. After leaving the mission, and before starting for this country, Dr. DWIGHT made an extensive tour into the wildest portions of Persia, and went to localities very seldom visited by Europeans.

MURDER BY AN INDIAN AT BLACK CREEK, C. W.—On Friday evening last, as Mr. KENDALL, of Bear Creek, was driving homeward, and about a mile and a half west of Black Creek Village, his horses were frightened by an Indian of a rather bloody appearance standing by the side of the road; and on a nearer approach, a murdered Indian was seen lying near him. Mr. KENDALL immediately notified the nearest neighbors, who hurried to the spot, and found the Indian lying within a few feet of the one he had killed, with their rifles, axes, knives and hunting apparatus strewed about the place where they were lying. As soon as the parties arrived at the place, the Indian jumped, whooped, and said he had killed a bad Indian. While they were gathering up the scattered implements, the Indian approached the murdered man and stamped on his head, which, having been cut through the skull in several places with the ax, was by the stamp crushed to a flattened mass. He was immediately apprehended, and brought to Sarnia by the Saturday night train, and is now in jail, to be tried at the next Assizes. A jug of whisky, found among the Indian's traps, explained the tragedy. He was drunk. The liquor had been bought at one of the shebeen shops of Enniskillen. The axes, knives and guns are now in the possession of the Chief of Police, Mr. W. G. HARKNESS.—*Sarnia British Observer, Jan. 31.*

## AFFAIRS BELOW WASHINGTON.

### FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS RECEIVE A FRESH STOCK OF AMMUNITION—THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT AQUIA CREEK—THREE REGIMENTS ADDED TO THE FORCE AT THE BATTERIES—NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF THE BATTERIES—RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, ETC.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The rebels have got in a fresh supply of ammunition, and like some boy on a Fourth of July with a pack of crackers, they are anxious to fire it in *some* way. Every little sloop and oyster-boat that now sails up the river is honored with a shower of shell from each battery that she passes. Even row-boats occasionally secure the same kind attention, and when all these fail they blaze away in utter despair at the Maryland shore. Poor Maryland! After all that she has done under the garb of loyalty—after sending the flower of her sons to join the rebel army—after sending her boats on the Virginia side of the Potomac for safe keeping—after doing a thousand and one kindnesses for Secessia—to be thus submitted to the iron hail of the Virginia chivalry! It is surmised that the rebel gunners need practice, and that their officers are striving to teach them to hit at least one object; and as the vessels running the blockade afford but sorry targets, they have selected Maryland as the target at which to aim, and sorry work they make of it, at that.

Since the bombardment of Aquia Creek, but little of interest has occurred, unless the rebel gunnery above described may be interesting. The morning after the bombardment, three regiments of rebels were sent down to man the Aquia Creek batteries. Two of the regiments are manning the works, while the third is encamped below, towards Potomac Creek. There are five batteries defending the Creek—two are on the water front and three on the hills. All are mounted with long-range guns (fifteen in all) of the heaviest calibre. Two are rifled guns, the rest old-fashioned smooth bores. The regiment encamped below the batteries has also with it a field battery of three guns, supposed to be 24-pound rifled field pieces. From each of the five rebel batteries floats the rebel flag—the stars and bars.

What execution our gunboats did at Aquia is not known, but there is no doubt that the reinforcements were sent down in the expectation that the gunboats ware only feeling the way for the landing of a body of troops. Foake's Landing, it will be remembered, was shelled the same night. The explosion of the shells in the vicinity of the rebel camps created the greatest consternation among them, and their force was hastily got under arms in the expectation of the sudden landing of a large body of "Yankees"—not a very agreeable diversion on a cold Winter's night, as that was.

Lieut. MCRAE, commanding the *Jacob Bell*, succeeded a few nights since in capturing several persons attempting to exile themselves in the realms of King Jeff. I. The sympathizing Marylanders hereabouts are in the habit of ferrying persons across to Virginia whenever they can get well paid for it, and the time they select for their operations is just after the gunboats have passed. On the night in question Lieut. MCRAE surmised something of this sort was to be attempted so he put on all steam and steamed down the river at full speed. The rebel ferryman thought his time had arrived, and pushed off, but he missed his reckoning. Lieut. MCRAE had taken the precaution to have an armed schooner following about two miles in the wake of the *Bell*, and the secesh party were surprised by its sudden apparition while they were *in transitu*.

The rowers of the boat took to the river, while the passengers were captured and sent to Washington. One of them was a young clergyman of Raleigh, N. C., who had been pursuing his theological studies in the North. He states that he has waited over two months striving to get a passage home.

The party were transferred on Sunday to the *Freeborn*, the flag-boat of the lower division of the flotilla. Lieut. MAGAW, the efficient commander of that division, is in the habit of reading prayers every Sunday morning to the crew of his vessel, who, dressed out in their "Sunday rig," are assembled for that purpose. This clergyman being on board, Lieut. MAGAW invited him to conduct the services. This he did, omitting, however, the prayer for the President of the United States. Such an omission could not be tolerated on that deck, and Lieut. MAGAW interrupted him, reminded him of his omission, and requested that he should read the prayer in question—a request with which he at once complied. The reader can judge with what sincerity the prayer was offered; but sincere or not, the jolly jack-tars of the *Freeborn* enjoyed that prayer much more than was their usual wont.

A week or two since, Acting-Master HARRIS, of the *Island Belle*, engaged with his vessel the formidable rebel battery at Boyd's Hole. During the action one of the guns of the *Belle*, after being loaded, could not be fired. After the engagement was over the charge was withdrawn, and the cartridge was found to be filled with *common salt* instead of powder. A fresh stock of ammunition had just been received from the Washington Navy-yard, and the discovery thus made was anything but comforting. Commander MAGAW immediately caused every cartridge of the lot to be overhauled, but none were found wrong.

We hear all sorts of rumors about the advance of the army of the Potomac, and the fact, among others of the same tendency, that Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphed to Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, commanding this division, to "grant no more furloughs, would seem to indicate such a movement. It would seem, however, sheer madness for the small force now in this division to cross the river at this time. The men are all anxious for a fight, but there are two things that will force the bravest men to loose their courage. One of these is water, the other mud. The bravest men will loose heart at a ducking, and even a Hercules couldn't march over the roads we have now.

For a week past, it has rained, or snowed, or hailed every day, and the roads are in many places even up to a horse's belly. Five miles a day, even over the best portions of these roads, would be a good day's work, and for cavalry or artillery they are impassable. The good people of the North must not therefore expect an advance until the frost gives us roads to travel on. It would be a certain defeat for our arms.

The Excelsior Brigade remains quietly in camp, preparing for active duty, by drilling as best they can in such weather. The Fifth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, has been actively engaged in building Winter quarters in the woods, about one hundred yards from their present camp. Each company has built for itself four substantial log huts. The officers have log huts of the relative size, and in the proper position, assigned them in that perplexing volume, the "Revised Army Regulations of 1861." The quarters will be ready for occupancy next week.

This regiment (the Fifth) is perhaps the hardest worked in the division. It has done a large proportion of the scouting, and at the present time two of its companies are on picket—Company I, (Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON,) and Company E, (Capt. GEO. E. MOREY.) The regiment has thus obtained the *soubriquet* of "the Grand Guard," a name which your military readers will see the appropriateness of. Capt. LEFORT's company, of Col. BREWSTER's Fourth Excelsior, is also on picket along the shore, and Capt. LEE, of the Second Regiment of the same brigade, (Col. HALL's Regiment,) is also doing excellent service as a boat picket. He is a most valuable and untiring officer, of undaunted bravery and indomitable perseverance.

The order transferring the Sickles (Excelsior) Brigade to New-York State has been revoked. The order of revocation was received by the men with many signs of satisfaction. Gen. SICKLES is now in Washington, and Col. HALL, of the Second Regiment, is in command. The field officers of the various regiments have put a quietus on the absurd and false rumors that Gen. SICKLES was not popular with his command, by uniting in a memorial testifying that he has their entire confidence. These stories are started to prevent the General's confirmation by the Senate, but the truth is too well known that the General has, with a few exceptions, the entire confidence of his officers and men, and not only their confidence but their sympathy in what they deem to be an attempted persecution on the part of those who no doubt have a method in their attempt to deprive the General of his command. They desire to have him lead them on the battle-field unhampered by the interference of any one. Let the Excelsior Brigade cross bayonets with the enemy, and it will prove itself "*Excelsior*" in fact as well as in name. That it has not done so long ere this is not its fault, nor the fault of its General.

The Aquia Creek batteries opened on the *Resolute* last Sunday afternoon. They did not come within a quarter of a mile of her. The shot fired was of very large size. CEDMA.

### THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE VICTORY—THE RAILROAD QUESTION—AN ELECTION.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The latest is that Gen. THOMAS' force on the 19th consisted of the First and Second Tennessee, Col. FRY's Fourth, Col. HARLAN's Tenth, and Col. HOSKINS' Twelfth Kentucky; Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Second Minnesota, four batteries and Col. WOLFORD's Cavalry, in all nine regiments, besides artillery and cavalry; and that ZOLLICOFFER attacked with two Mississippi regiments, two Alabama, and three Tennessee—seven in all—and two field-pieces, having left at Mill Spring three or four regiments and fourteen cannon. So we outnumbered them; but I think it will be confirmed that only the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Ninth Ohio, (German,) Second Minnesota, WOLFORD's Cavalry, and a portion of our artillery, were actually engaged in the decisive fight; and that the rest were held in reserve, and took part only in the pursuit, after the Ninth Ohio's bayonet charge. Our batteries did the principal work during the rebels' flight to their intrenchments and across the Cumberland. It is said that after crossing the river they divided into squads of five or six, each striving to be ahead. So much for these rebels' boasts that they could "whip 50,000, four or five to one." A letter from Somerset says the rebel loss was 200 killed, 300 wounded, and more than 200 prisoners. Some say G. B. CRITTENDEN was in the fight, but I guess not. He may try to gather up the remains of ZOLLICOFFER's "army of 11,000 men," and make a stand, but probably in vain. East Tennessee and its railroads, to all appearances, will shortly be ours.

We are glad Congress is about to carry out the President's recommendation of a military and mail railroad from Northern Kentucky into Eastern Tennessee. Messrs. GUTHRIE, L'HOMMEDIEU and TRIGG will be excellent Commissioners for the road's location and construction.

Horses, mules, wagons and army supplies are almost daily landed at this port.

The Ohio now looks grand; the largest man-of-war could navigate it with ease. It is higher than at any time since 1847.

A Unionist, SAM. L. CASEY, of Union County, was elected to Congress from the First District on the 20th. Vote very small, as Secessionists did not recognize the election, and Unionists were afraid to vote. The fears of the latter should soon be allayed. They will be. PONTIAC.

### AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

*Correspondence of the Boston Journal.*

SHIP ISLAND, Thursday, Jan. 9.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM AND NEW GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Intelligence has reached here of the appearance on the Mississippi River of a new rebel "ram," "turtle," or nondescript war steamer, from New-Orleans. About noon on the 1st of January a steamer came down to Pass a l'Outre, and lay alongside the river bank. During the afternoon men went on shore from her, and burned the light-keeper's house at that point. Late in the day four or five other Confederate steamers came down to the mouth of the Pass, and then went over to Pilot Town. The bark *Kingfisher*, blockading pass a l'Outre, was at anchor about four miles from the land, in five fathoms water, and apprehensions of an attack during the night induced Capt. SELFRIDGE, of the *Massasoit*, also blockading at that point, to run in and tow her outside. The enemy did not, however, venture within range. Nevertheless, the *Kingfisher* came up to Ship Island to report the fact to the Flag Officer, and obtain assistance in repelling an attack. The description of the "ram" given by the officers of the *Kingfisher* agrees with the account of that obtained from the French Captain of the fishing-smack *Slide Along*, captured by the *New-London* a few weeks since. The steamer is represented as being two hundred feet long, cigar-shaped, sharp at both ends, roofed over in the shape of a turtle's back, with plate iron, having side-wheels, with two smoke-stacks abreast, and moving through the water with great rapidity. She was built at Algiers, opposite New-Orleans. Few men were seen on board of her.

The French fisherman also gave information of the building of two rebel gunboats, also side wheel and sharp at both ends, at Bayou, St. John, on Lake Ponchartrain, one of which had been launched. Two others were building on Deer River, where steamers can be launched drawing one foot more water than can be carried into Lake Ponchartrain, the depth being nine and eight feet respectively. From the above it appears that the "Mosquito Navy" is fast assuming the proportions of a considerable swarm.

THE DEFECTION OF CAPT. WILSON, OF THE "MINNA SCHIFFER."

The readers of the *Journal* doubtless recollect the circumstances attending the rescue of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Connaught* by the brig *Minna Schiffer*, Capt. WILSON, whose desertion of the flag of his adopted country, under whose folds he achieved world-wide fame, occasioned surprise equaled only by the admiration which was expressed for his humane and heroic conduct in saving the passengers of the burning steamer. The motive that impelled one who was held in the highest esteem as a brave man by the people of the North—where at the moment of his apostacy a large sum of money awaited his acceptance as a testimonial of their appreciation of his gallant conduct—to renounce his allegiance to the Government which had protected him in every sea, and cast his lot with the conspirators against the Union, has been a mystery, which, from information recently received from a prisoner and a personal friend of Capt. WILSON, I am enabled to clear up.

Capt. WILSON is an Englishman by birth, but for forty years has been a citizen of the United States. During the Mexican war he owned and commanded a vessel called the *Star*, which was seized on the Southern coast and condemned by our Government. He presented claims against the Government for damages, which was awarded by the Court of Appeals, whose judgment was sustained by the Supreme Court at Washington. The Government, however, for some reason unexplained, has never remunerated Capt. WILSON for the loss of his vessel, in which he had invested all his property. The refusal of the authorities at Washington to make the reparation, naturally excited Capt. WILSON to enmity against the Government, and when the rebellion broke out, actuated by a spirit of revenge, he embraced the earliest opportunity to obtain redress. A company in New-Orleans having fitted out the privateer *Calhoun*, the command of that steamer was offered to Capt. WILSON, who accepted it. My informant, who was on confidential terms with Capt. Wilson, was on the levee in New-Orleans the morning that the "*Calhoun*" sailed on her first privateer cruise. Reminding him of the allegiance he owed to the United States Government, of the generous manner in which he had been treated by the people of the North, and of the gift then held in trust for his acceptance, his friend urged him not to proceed upon the hazardous expedition on which he was bent. But he was deaf to all expostulation, answering all remonstrances with the declaration that "he was no longer a citizen of the United States, nor owned allegiance to a Government which had robbed him of his property." He went to sea to prey upon the unarmed vessels of the very men who had contributed so generously to the testimonial even then awaiting his acceptance in New-York, and in eleven days he captured in ships and cargoes property amounting to $200,000. Among the prizes of the *Calhoun* were several whaling ships, which are now rotting at the levee in New-Orleans. All he received of the immense booty which he obtained, however, was $2,100—the owners of the privateer taking the lion's share. The recreant Captain has left the service of the rebel sharks, and now commands a schooner of light draft, with which he is running the blockade.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

Since the interruption, by the Federal gunboats, of the line of steamers between New-Orleans and Mobile, through Mississippi Sound, the rebels have been compelled to carry the mails between the two cities and intermediate points, in a small sloop, which plies between Pass Christian and Pascagoula. This I learn from TRAVERS DRONGOFF, a negro, formerly a slave to the Postmaster at Ocean Springs, and who, when the mail was carried on steamers, use to take the bags from the boats to the office. His master was appointed by the United States Government, but now holds a commission under the Confederacy. People living fifty and sixty miles from the Ocean Springs go there to get their letters and papers. The rebels have repaired the telegraph cable across the Bay of St. Louis, which was cut by an expedition from the steamer *Massachusetts*, and now communicate between Mobile and New-Orleans.

REBEL OPINION OF THEIR OWN GUNBOATS.

The disappearance from Mississippi Sound, and the apparent withdrawal from the waters leading thereto, of the Confederate gunboats, which until recently presumed to cope with the powerful batteries of the Federal flotilla at this point, warrants the supposition that the officers of the "Mosquito navy" have learned by dear-bought experience what was acknowledged by the local Press of this section as long ago as Sept. 24, 1861. The Hand.boro' *Democrat* of that date, after announcing the arrival of "two of ABE's steamships" in Ship Island Harbor, says: "The *Oregon* and *Arrow* are in the Sound, but we think it is folly for them to attack the boats sent here by the Federal Government. We would advise them to keep near the shore, (to which counsel the enemy has implicitly conformed,) as they are wholly unfit for war purposes"—(humiliating concession.) The same paper, in referring to a stampede of Gen. DAHLGREN and eighteen hundred troops from Pass Christian in "double quick time for Pearl River, leaving behind some forty or fifty sick soldiers *uncared for*," says: "Pass Christian is now unprotected, and in consequence many families are moving off. We are in a nice predicament—Ship Island in possession of the Yankees; no *gunboats worth* a fig; and only about nine hundred infantry and one artillery company to guard the entire coast, a distance of two hundred miles." After all their boasting about the "Confederate navy," this admission of its utter worthlessness comes with an ill grace from the blustering and chivalrous rebels.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

I have lately had an opportunity of conversing with an intelligent prisoner, who has lived many years in New-Orleans, who assures me that public improvements, especially railroads, in the South, were never so flourishing as at the present time. The interruption of cotton culture has thrown thousands of negroes out of employment, and slave labor was never so plenty and easily obtained for public works as since the breaking out of the rebellion, the owners being only too ready to obtain work for their idle and discontented people. "Contrabands" who have escaped to Ship Island from the main land report that hundreds of slaves have been sent back from the seaboard to work in the swamps, simply to remove them from the temptations and opportunities of escaping from bondage. It is not strange, therefore, that the slaveholders let out their human property to railroad contractors, though they receive nothing but Confederate shinplasters in return for their services. My informant says that new lines of railroad, and the completion of others commenced before the war, are progressing with great activity, and that the principal towns throughout the different Southern States would be connected by iron ties, provided the iron could be obtained. The roads can all be graded, the sleepers laid, but here the work must stop till the war is over, for no railroad iron can be obtained. There are rails enough in New-Orleans to complete a link of the Pacific Railroad between Berwick, on the Atchafalaya River, in Louisiana, to the Sabine River, by which New-Orleans, Houston and other places in Texas will be connected. This road will be completed in about three months, if the statements of my informant are worthy of credence. Several other railroads are actively progressing in Texas, and a road from Vicksburgh to Little Rock is pushing forward with all possible dispatch. The transportation of troops and supplies for the rebel army has doubtless given an impetus to public works, and led to the construction of railroads between points occupied by the Confederate troops.

### KANSAS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBINSON.

A brief notice of the Message sent to the Kansas Legislature on Jan. 21, by Gov. ROBINSON, has already appeared in the TIMES. The following passages are of general interest:

"The rebellion upon our border, and the manner in which the war was conducted during the Summer, has caused the State to be overrun with thieves and highway robbers. So numerous have these criminals become in some localities that they have the community under complete subjection and control. Citizens of property and influence have been cowed into silence lest they should become the next victims of the spoilers. Even many have openly indorsed robbery, that they might be able to retain their own property. Fortunately the change in the manner of conducting the war, and the rigid discipline of the officers now in command of the United States forces here, have in a good degree restored good order and security within our limits. The criminal laws need amendment in reference to these crimes. Punishment under them, as now constituted, is nearly impossible, and should the commanding officers be withdrawn, or withdraw their forces, the people will be compelled to rely alone upon the civil authorities for protection. If possible, provision should be made for a speedy trial. In any Court within the State that may be in session when the crime is committed or criminal detected.

Some affect to justify the stealing of their neighbors' property on the ground that it has been forfeited by the disloyalty of its owner to the Government, while the much larger class steal from mere wantonness or purposes of gain. The Government undoubtedly has a right, and it is highly proper to confiscate the property of a traitor, but that gives no shadow of right to a private citizen to plunder his neighbor. The thief is as much at war with the Government as the Secessionist, and should be treated with no more leniency. The man who swears to support the Constitution and the laws while he sets them at defiance and tramples them under his feet, is more guilty and depraved than he who openly avows his hostility to the Government, for the one is simply a traitor, while the other adds perjury to his treason.

The State has furnished for the war eleven regiments and parts of regiments of volunteers, under the following commanders:

First Regiment, Col. G. W. Deitzler.
Second Regiment, Col. R. B. Mitchell.
Third Regiment, Col. James Montgomery.
Fourth Regiment, Col. Wm. Weer.
Fifth Regiment, Col. H. P. Johnson.
Sixth Regiment, Col. W. R. Judson.
Seventh Regiment, Col. C. R. Jennison.
Eighth Regiment, Col. H. W. Wessells.
Ninth Regiment, Col. A. C. Davis.
Tenth Regiment, unorganized.
Eleventh Regiment, unorganized.
Battalion, (six companies,) Lieut.-Col. Clarke.

Some of these regiments are not full, neither have all been organized. They contain in the aggregate about 6,000 men. Some, however, were recruited in other States. The States furnishing the largest number of these recruits, outside of Kansas, are Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, while some came from Nebraska Territory, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and other States. While many recruits from other States are enlisted in Kansas regiments, probably an equal number of Kansas men can be found in regiments of other States.

But one regiment, the First, was called for by the Government, the remainder petitioned for permission to be received as a part of the army of the Union. Kansas has abundant occasion to be proud, if not of the number of her soldiers, of their bravery. They have endured fatigue, privation, hardship, without a murmur, and have heroically taken and held the posts of danger on the battle-field. Of no regiment can it be said the officers or men were lacking in the requisites of good soldiers, and their bearing in battle challenges the admiration of the Nation. Fortunately for the reputation and fame of our volunteers, although fatal to many noble and brave heroes who fell, two Kansas regiments, the First and Second, were in the hard-fought battle at Springfield. Their conduct on that occasion won imperishable fame to themselves and honor to their State. In order to transmit to posterity a record of the gallant conduct of our volunteers in the struggle against rebellion, and as a slight token of remembrance of their heroic deeds, I would recommend that the official reports of the commanders of the First and Second Regiments of the battle at Springfield, with a full list of the killed and wounded in all the regiments since the commencement of the war, be printed with the public documents of the State. * * *

The revolting States are warring against the Government with an army half a million strong, killing and taking prisoners loyal men, and confiscating their property, and for what? Because, as they claim the, longer existence of Slavery demands it as a necessity. Are they right in their assertion? Who should know better than they? If they are right, if the existence of Slavery, of necessity, requires the overthrow of the Government, then it is evident that the Union cannot be preserved, nor permanent peace succeed until Slavery be overthrown. Unless the rebellious States withdraw this issue, the Government must accept it. If Slavery dies in this contest, the Slave States are alone responsible, for they defiantly put it in issue against the Government. The leading patriots of the country, who have been most intimately associated with Southern institutions and Southern politicians, best comprehend the question. They already demand the freeing of slaves of rebels without compensation, and the next step will be freedom to all, with compensation to the loyal. To this it is believed, our Government must come at last, or any peace that may be conquered, will be ephemeral and illusive.

The course of the seceding States shows Slavery to be a malignant disease, affecting the body politic, tending steadily and surely to the undermining of the Constitution. Anodynes, palliatives, concessions and compromises, have been tried without avail, until the very vitals of the Nation are threatened. It is to be feared that, sooner or later, the knife must be applied to this political cancer, and if so, it should be done before the vitality of the Nation is destroyed.

The affairs of this world are not left to chance. The law of cause and effect is immutable and eternal, governing nations as well as individuals, and may our people and rulers have wisdom to so direct the affairs of the Nation, as to speedily result in honorable and permanent peace and prosperity."

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 78, 132, 134, 154, 157, 161, 77. *Part II.*—Nos. 126, 39, 101.

### The Merchant Will Contest—Jurisdiction of an Inferior Court in Cases Pending before the Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Wm. H. Merchant.*—It will be recollected that Wm. H. Merchant, of this City, died, leaving a will in which he bequeathed his property, amounting to about $100,000, to Miss Souza, his intended wife, and a legacy to a lady friend.

At the time of his death, and for sometime previous thereto, he had been on bad terms with his family, and by his will left nothing to them.

The will was contested before the Surrogate, on the ground that it was not properly executed. The Surrogate admitted the will to probate, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the Surrogate's decision.

An appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeals, and is now pending in that Court.

When the case first came before the Surrogate Cyrus Curtis was appointed a special Administrator to collect the money belonging to the estate. After the case had been remitted to the Surrogate by the decision of the Supreme Court at General Term, Mr. Stanley was appointed administrator with the will annexed. The case now came up before the Court on motion by the Appellants to prevent the special Administrator Curtis from handing the property over to Stanley. Judge PIERREPONT argued on the motion that the case being entitled in the Court of Appeals, and being properly in that Court, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the cause.

Levi S. Chatfield for motion; Pierrepont, Stanley and Langdell for one legatee; Solomon L. Hull for the other legatee.

### Mechanics' Liens—Important to the Laboring Man.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

*Thomas O'Callahan* vs. *Peter Morris, Elizabeth Way and John Clay.*—This was an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien. The plaintiff filed his lien under the statute, to secure his services in plastering six houses in Forty-second-street, in this City, for which services he claimed the sum of $900.

It appeared on the trial that Peter Morris, one of the defendants, originally owned the lots, and in 1858, made a contract for the sale of them to Elizabeth Way. That by the terms of such contract Morris agreed to advance moneys to build houses on the lots, and to take mortgages as security. It appeared that this contract was in reality made for the benefit of the defendant, Clay, who was at that time insolvent. The defendant, Clay, made the contract for plastering the houses with the plaintiff, in his own name, and it was contended on the part of the defence that Mrs. Way was not liable in this action, because the contract was so made with Clay. The plaintiff filed his lien, claiming that the property was owned by the defendants, or one of them; and the defendants insisted that this was not sufficient, and that the lien was consequently invalid.

It also appeared that the plaintiff, subsequently to his filing the lien, had taken a mortgage for $600 on one of the houses; and this, the defendants insisted, released and satisfied the lien. In answer to this, however, the plaintiff proved that he had received but $50 on the mortgage. The Court held that the $50 only could be deducted from the amount covered by the lien.

The Court also held that the lien was valid as against Mrs. Way, (she being the equitable owner of the house,) and that Clay acted as her agent in making the contract with the plaintiff.

It was further held that the validity of Morris' advances could not be inquired into in this action, and that the complaint, as to him, should be dismissed, but without costs.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

W. R. Stafford for plaintiff; D. M. Porter for defendants.

### Court of Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

JAN. 29.—Patrick Kane pleaded guilty of assault and battery on John Riordan. He was remanded till Saturday next for sentence.

John Carey pleaded guilty for an attempt at grand larceny. Remanded till Saturday next for sentence.

Charles Shultz was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon Mary Whitworth. Sentence will be passed on Saturday next.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Wright* vs. *McNamara et al.*—Motion granted on payment to defendant, Michael McNamara, of $20 costs. Costs of James P. McNamara, $10, to abide event.

*Guillaume et al.* vs. *Hamburg American Packet Co.*—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

*Sadler et al.* vs. *Roome.*—Motion denied.

*Parker* vs. *McAndrew, &c.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

*Gardener* vs. *Eddy et al.*—Motion denied. Plaintiffs' costs $10, to abide event.

*Barron et al.* vs. *Lyons.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

*Chauncey et al.* vs. *Ferguson et al.*—Motion denied on payment of costs of term and motion.

*In the Matter of the Application of Walter P. Hatch, &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

*Keeler* vs. *Harvey et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of Circuit, and $10 costs of motion.

*Buchanan* vs. *Thruston.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

*Griffiths* vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, &c.

*Young* vs. *Biltins et al.*—Motion granted.

*Dubois* vs. *Bennet.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*Bonnasel* vs. *Alker.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*Clapp et al* vs. *Welles.*—Motion granted.

*Howell* vs. *Greenly et al.*—Motion granted, on payment of $20 costs.

*National Bank* vs. *Devolin.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sosworth.

*Kneeland* vs. *Wake.*—Tried before the Court without a jury. Judgment, that defendant specifically perform his contract to purchase, and pay the purchase money, $8,000, and interest from Nov. 1, 1861, and costs of suit.

*Duff* vs. *McCafferky.*—Tried before the Court without a jury. The plaintiff assigned her property to the defendant in trust to pay her creditors, and brings this action for an accounting without making the creditors parties. Their presence is necessary to complete determination of the controversy.

She may, within ten days, serve notice of an election to discontinue, or make the creditors parties. If she elect to discontinue, she may do so without costs, as the defendant omitted to demur and the plaintiff has disproved the averment in his answer that she did not act under the assignment.

If the plaintiff elect to make the creditors parties, she must make them such within thirty days, and in default thereof, or in default of serving within ten days any notice of election, the complaint must be dismissed, with costs.

Before Justice Monerief.

*Buckman* vs. *The Union Mutual Insurance Company.*—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEA

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1862.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*


### Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HONEY-MOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

An important order has been issued by the Secretary of War, which directs—in view of the fact that the urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing and other military supplies from foreign countries no longer exists—that no further contracts be made for any article of foreign manufacture, which can be produced in the United States, and that all outstanding orders and authorities for the purchase of such articles are revoked and annulled. The order also directs that all persons claiming to have any contract or agreement, or any authority whatever from the War Department for furnishing such articles, shall notify the Department within fifteen days. The method of making contracts is also strictly laid down, and any departure from it will render them of no effect.

Our advices from Missouri indicate that another effort is to be made to drive PRICE out of the State. Troops are moving from Otterville and other points in the direction of Springfield.

A remarkable order, issued by Gen. HUNTER, regarding the expedition about to start for the South from Kansas, is given this morning. It is stated to have caused a great sensation in civil and military circles in Kansas. We should say it was calculated to do so.

A party of escaped slaves, who have reached Fortress Monroe from Norfolk, report that the *Merrimac* was floated out of the dry-dock on Saturday, and was to make her trial trip the next day. She is armed with ten-inch rifled cannon, with which the rebels expect to sink the whole National fleet in Hampton Roads. It is believed at Fortress Monroe, from the tenor of letters recently received from Port Royal, that an attack upon Savannah is to be made soon by Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT.

The United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. BARTON, from Key West, on Jan. 23, arrived yesterday. The *Philadelphia* brings home Company K, United States Cavalry. The troops at Fort Pickens and Key West are all in good health. Nothing new has transpired at either place since last advices. The United States transport *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived at Key West, Jan. 19. All well.

Letters from Port Royal, by way of Fortress Monroe, received in Boston on Sunday, state that rebel spies in the vicinity of Hilton Head, were busy in setting fire to all the cotton they could reach. A gin was burned on St. Helena Island, on the 19th, from which our forces had just taken forty thousand pounds of cotton. Two rebel officers were taken on the 20th.

The story that Gen. SMITH'S part of the late Great Expedition from Cairo and Paducah consisted in taking Camp Beauregard, turns out to be incorrect. Gen. SMITH was nowhere near the supposed locality of Camp Beauregard.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* sketches ZOLLICOFFER'S life with his recent political career, and asserts that he was "a maker of public opinion—a cool, calculating conspirator," and not the semi-loyalist which some have represented him.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. HENDERSON, recently appointed from Missouri, appeared and took his seat. The Naval Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial asking for a steam mail line to San Francisco. A resolution calling upon the President to state the number of cavalry mustered into the service, was adopted. The joint resolution providing for secret sessions on war matters was then considered, and Mr. SHERMAN'S substitute, spoken of yesterday, was adopted. It was amended so as to punish by expulsion any member who shall reveal the proceedings, and finally passed. The bill to provide for the organization of the Staffs attached to the divisions of the army, was taken up and passed, with an amendment providing for the dismissal of any Sutler who shall violate the rules of sale. The case of Senator BRIGHT was then further considered, and Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, made a speech in opposition to his expulsion. He was followed by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, who insisted that Mr. BRIGHT should be expelled. A warm colloquy took place between Mr. DAVIS and Mr. BRIGHT, which threatened at one time to become too personal. The debate was finally interrupted by an Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed. A bill appropriating $3,000 to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of upland cotton-seed for general distribution, through the Patent-office, was passed. The bill authorizing the payment of the field officers of any regiment as soon as such regiment shall have reached the minimum standard, was also passed. The Senate bill authorizing the President, in certain cases, to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines was debated at considerable length, and finally passed—113 to 28. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was then resumed, and Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, made a speech against it. He contended that the Government had no power to issue any such notes as the bill contemplated, whether as a legal tender or not. At the conclusion of his speech the bill was laid aside, and the Army bill was considered. Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, argued the necessity for more energetic action in the conduct of the war, and advocated the idea of dividing the command of the army—contending that no one man could properly control the machinery of such an immense army as we now have in the field. He was generally severe on the conduct of the war, but saw hope for the future in the accession of Mr. STANTON to the chair of the Secretary of War. At the conclusion of Mr. GURLEY'S speech, the House took up the Senate joint resolution providing for secret sessions for the discussion of war matters, and it was passed after some debate, under the operation of the previous question. The House then adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society of New-York. A bill was introduced authorizing the Greenwood Cemetery Association to sell a gore of land; and another, to provide for a Court-house in Kings County. Bills were introduced—to correct abuses in regard to laying pavements in this City; relative to the trial of offences against Joint-Stock Associations; and for the relief of the owners of land formerly under water in front of New-York and Kings County. A concurrent resolution, asking the New-York Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was introduced, but laid over under the rules.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills in relation to the payment of money into the State Treasury; to amend the General Fire Insurance law, and to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools. A debate on the question of employing Clerks for Committees took place, during which a decided disposition to retrench expenses was exhibited. A resolution to appoint a clerk to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was defeated. Among the bills noticed was one for the better protection of the public health of this City; one relative to Harbor-masters in this City; and one to repeal part of the act regulating the New-York Harbor Regulation act. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers was passed.

### GENERAL NEWS.

We have telegraphic news from San Francisco to the 22d inst. The rainy weather still continued, and business was generally suspended in consequence. Sacramento was still under water, and the members of the Legislature went to and from the Capital in boats. A proposition to adjourn to San Francisco was being debated, and would probably be carried. The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama on the 21st, having on board $600,000 for this City.

The steamship *Arabia* will sail (weather permitting) for Liverpool to-day, (Thursday,) having been detained on account of the fog.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a report of a Committee was adopted, strongly disapproving of the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for this port.

The American Institute held an informal meeting at their rooms, last evening, and accepted the report of the Nominating Committee, naming a complete ticket for officers, trustees and committees to be voted for at the Institute election on the 13th of February next.

The German Society held an interesting and protracted meeting yesterday afternoon. Measures were taken to secure the representation of the Society in the new Board of Health, the investigation of financial discrepancies, and the systematic arrangement of future proceedings. Donations were received, and the Society declared to be in promising condition.

Yesterday evening, at the armory over Essex Market, the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. had a handsome national standard presented to them by the citizens of California. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., made the presentation address, and the response was made by Major BAGLEY. On the same occasion Quartermaster TULLY had a gold watch presented to him by Surgeon JOHNSON, on behalf of the regiment.

The four-story granite building, No. 13 Atlantic Basin, owned by Mr. J. S. WHITING, and occupied by Mr. CURLBURT, sugar-refiner, was entirely destroyed by fire between 9 and 12 o'clock, last night; Nos. 14 and 12 adjoining, occupied by Messrs. BILLINGS & TAYLOR, were also considerably damaged, involving a loss of about $30,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

Capt. J. W. SPRAGUE, recently released from Richmond by exchange, has been appointed Colonel of an Ohio regiment by Gov. TOD.

Gen. T. J. WOOD, with a thousand laborers, and the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio and Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Indiana Regiments, are building a military road from Stamford to Somerset, Ky. Col. DUNHAM, of the Fiftieth Indiana, has been placed in command of a brigade at Camp Wickliffe, Ky.

The United States gunboat *Kearsarge* has gone into commission at Portsmouth. It is said that she will be dispatched in search of the pirate *Sumter*. The *Kearsarge* is commanded by Commander CHARLES W. PICKERING, of Portsmouth.

In the Merchant will controversy, which was yesterday again before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion of the contestants, the question was raised whether the Supreme Court had jurisdiction in the case, as it is now pending in the Court of Appeals. It was urged that this Court could make no order in respect to the estate that would be valid and binding. Decision was reserved.

A large business was done in the Stock Market yesterday, in Cleveland and Toledo Shares at an advance of 2½@3 ₱ cent. Other Railway Stocks were firm. Gold, 103@103¼ ₱ cent. Exchange 113¼@113½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were very quiet yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries were lightly dealt in, but were firm. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hides, Leather, Pork, Whiskey and Tobacco. Lard and Bacon were plenty and heavy. Beef was inactive, as were also Fish, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores. Cotton was in request at buoyant prices. The Freight market was dull.

The Live Stock markets are thrown into confusion this week by the delay of the stock trains. Less than two-thirds of the usual supply of animals had arrived up to last evening. No stock trains had come through over the Harlem Railroad. One train arrived by the Hudson River Road, and another of 800 head of cattle got off the track yesterday. By extraordinary exertion—many locomotives and snow-plows running during the storm—the track was kept open on the Erie Railroad, so that the cattle by that road all arrived. Up to last night the receipts of beeves for a week numbered but 2,384—a less number than for any week since Dec. 30, 1857. Buyers held off in anticipation of further arrivals, and the small lot in were sold at prices but little in advance of last week. The sales will be continued for a day or two, or until the delayed arrivals are all in.

THE GUARDIANS OF CIVILIZATION IN A TIGHT PLACE.—The London *Times* is nursing its wrath to keep it warm, and, having the ground of its objurgations apropos of the Mason and Slidell case taken from under it, falls back with renewed fervor on our stone blockade of Charleston harbor. Unhappily its knowledge is not equal to its fervor. "When," it asks, "has such an act been perpetrated by any European Power?" As the query is evidently sincere, we answer, in the Nineteenth Century, by that great European Power—John Bull. The *Times* then goes triumphantly on to hold up to us England's blockade of the French coast during the Napoleonic war, as a shining example of how such things are managed by the "guardians of civilization." We accept the illustration with due humility, and proceed to give an example of what England actually *did* during that model blockade. It rather upsets the case of the *Times*, but is historical fact none the less We quote from SCOTT'S *Napoleon*, vol. II, chap. 10:

"The repeated success of England, resembling almost that of the huntsman over his game, had so much diminished the French navy, and rendered so cautious such seamen as France had remaining, that the former country, (England,) unable to get opportunities of assailing the French vessels, was induced to have recourse to strange, and, as it proved, ineffectual means of carrying on hostilities. *Such was the attempt at destroying the harbor of Boulogne by sinking in the roads ships loaded with stones.*"

Are stone blockades among the "antiquated precedents" which our British cotemporaries hold to have spent their force when they were last practiced by the English Government?

### The British Press and the War.

Any strong curiosity to learn how the news of the release of the *Trent* captives would be received in England, the ample extracts we reproduce this morning from our English files must entirely satisfy. But there has, in reality, been no marked interest in the matter. Having sent the worthless subjects of dispute about their business, we have chosen to regard the transaction as entirely ended. The public has had domestic topics enough, and in excess indeed, to engage its profoundest attention. The occasional exhibitions of vitality in the conduct of the army; the intensely interesting discussions of financial questions, and a proper scheme of taxation; the naval expedition of Gen. BURNSIDE; the vexed and interminable question of the negro; these have hastened in and crowded from their stools issues and interests which, during December, had everything their own way. We paid the British demand in full. We have had no time to waste over the receipt.

And yet in the tone, temper, and language of British journalism at this moment, there is much of the utmost importance to our own well-being and prosperity in the prosecution of the war to a successful close. The *Trent* difficulty was only momentous in the light of the disposition which animated the British people in their demand for redress. If they were prompted solely by the alleged grievance, our course was from the very first obvious; namely, to make every concession to a friendly Power suffering under an injury, whether such injury were real or imaginary. But the case was not so easy of solution. From the outset of our national troubles, the British Press had been anything but partial to our cause. It had persistently misstated the issues involved; labored to present the motives and aims of the rebels in the most creditable light; quarreled with every measure adopted to restore obedience to the laws; declared with incurable dogmatism the impossibility of reconstructing the Union. All preconceived notions of what might have been expected of a people allied with us by blood, and by similarity of institutions and destiny, were disappointed. There was every indication that the overthrow of our Government and our political and commercial power and influence on the map of the world, would be hailed by that portion of the British people for which the Press speaks, as a ground of the deepest satisfaction and thanksgiving. The accident which placed MASON and SLIDELL in Fort Warren, presented itself as a measure of the breadth and depth of this ungenerous sentiment. Was the universal indignation genuine, or was it the mere pretext for open hostilities? That a large and influential class was eager to make it the occasion of war, was palpable. How much sympathy had it among the masses? We acted in the matter without any reference to this doubt. Our policy would have been the same had we been assured that three-fourths of the British people were inveterately opposed to war on the subject. But in the reception with which this policy meets, we have some means of gauging the real temper of our European cousins, and of directing our relations with them hereafter.

And the test is certainly satisfactory. The journals which lent themselves most recklessly to the task of inflaming the popular anger two months ago, do not, perhaps, exhibit that unmixed gratification at our peace message, which would have been suggested by decided proclivities to a pacific settlement. But generally they affect, if they do not feel, pleasure at the result; and the necessity of such affectation is evidence of what the current of English sentiment requires. It obviously demands peace; it rejoices in escaping from a distasteful quarrel; it felicitates itself at not having to send navies and armies to fight beside the hordes of the slaveholder, black-bannered. It has discovered the absurdity of charging any statesman or party in this country with an appetite for Canada. It has found that if war occurs, the responsibility must be theirs, not ours. All of which is a signal refutation of the injurious falsehoods uttered by the Anti-American Press of London, anxious to persuade John Bull that he was the butt of premeditated insult by a saucy people, seeking a pretence for stealing his outlying estates and pillaging his merchantmen. Once convict the British people of prejudice and injustice, and it turns upon those who have misled it. The London *Times*, *Post*, *Herald*, and the rest of the recent war journals, are for the moment objects of this feeling of resentment, and, as a rule, they addict themselves to the most conciliatory and expiatory language. The voice of the *Herald*, the special organ of the Tories of the Malmesbury sept, is still for war, on any or every ground. But when the *Times* indulges a repetition of its growl over the stone blockade of Charleston, it takes pains in another column to denounce MASON and SLIDELL, and to declare the cause in which they are engaged unentitled to a shred of British sympathy.

But while this is the momentary drift of English opinion, it affords no guarantee of protracted peace. We have no right to expect any European Power to refrain from acknowledging the independence of the rebel States, if after the war has lasted a year we exhibit no conclusive proof of our power to reduce these States to obedience. No such proof has yet been offered. We have promised much—sacrificed much—effected little. We bade the European world see how effectually we could shut the rebels in by blockade and military cordon, and how, so surrounded, they lacked the means of self-subsistence for six months. We pointed to the multitudes of armed loyalists, who would at once swarm over the South, and extinguish its treason. We had a navy, the rebels none; how could any foreign Government believe in the ability of the rebellion to resist a Power that could land armies all along its defenceless coast, and strike terror everywhere? These vaunts, as a year of overt war approaches its close, remain unfulfilled. The South is not starved; its resources are not exhausted. We have thrown troops across the Potomac into Virginia; but they are no further from Washington than they were nine months ago. We have land expeditions on one or two islands adjoining the Southern coast; but the mainland of the Southern Confederacy is as free from invasion as it was last Spring. These signs are watched jealously by foreign nations whose interests are suffering, and whose industrial classes starve and grow mutinous, while we dawdle over the business upon which their very existence depends; and we cannot, therefore, look for an indefinite extension of this passive non-intervention. We must strike a decisive blow, sharply and suddenly, or the anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter will bring to the rebels the prestige and aid which shall make the insurrection successful, and give nothing as a return for the billions the war is costing us.

### Work for the Cotton Slaves.

A resolution has been offered and adopted in the Senate, that the Secretary of the Treasury furnish information as to what, if any, further legislation is necessary to enable the Executive Department to take charge of the *cotton and other lands of South Carolina* now in possession of the Government, and to place the same under cultivation; also, if any further legislation is required to provide for the "blacks" in those localities, and to furnish them with proper employment. About two months ago, it will be remembered, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular making provision for the appointment of agents to reside at such points as might be occupied by the National forces, whose duty it should be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products as were brought within the army lines, or under control of the National authorities. These agents were authorized to employ in this work those "persons held to service for life under State laws" who might be found within our lines, under certain regulations set forth by the Secretary in his circular. In accordance with this policy, a considerable quantity of Sea Island cotton has been gathered, baled, shipped to this City, and sold for the benefit of the Government.

The contraband cotton slaves of South Carolina have, to some extent, been employed in the necessary work, and with good results. There are, according to the estimates made by one of our correspondents at Port Royal, from eight to ten thousand of these ex-slaves in the islands on the South Carolina coast now occupied by our troops; and this number is constantly increasing, and is liable at any moment and from various causes to be vastly enlarged. Over 3,000 are in the employ of the Government—about 600 of whom are at Port Royal, 500 at Beaufort, and at other camps in greater or less numbers; but of the whole, the larger part are still scattered on the deserted plantations, where they are met by the agents of the Government in procuring the cotton. But the present occupation of those employed must, from the nature of it, be temporary, as the limited amount of cotton within our reach will soon all be shipped from the Palmetto State. Up to our latest advices, no provision whatever had been made looking to providing a continued supply of their ordinary labor for these masterless slaves. The corn and other provisions left upon the plantations were rapidly vanishing before the large number of unemployed and non-producers, helped also by foraging parties of our troops; and, when the means of subsistence are exhausted unless timely measures be adopted, we shall hear a cry of want and distress which will add fearfully to the present embarrassments of the war. It is of fundamental importance, that the cotton culture in that region be at once and permanently restored, so as to furnish the contraband slaves an opportunity of earning a livelihood. The time of preparing for this year's cotton planting is now at hand. Ere very long, it will be too late for the season, and the year will be lost. The seasons wait for nobody. The present is a critical moment in the condition of these people, and in the solution of this problem. There are enough of negroes on our hands to keep in cultivation all the cotton lands which we control. Including both sexes, there are probably not less than six thousand black laborers within our lines in South Carolina. It is of importance to all concerned, that none of this labor be allowed to run waste for a day, but that all of it be at once organized and made permanently productive. There are, undoubtedly, great difficulties about the practical treatment of the question in any way; but it will soon present far greater difficulties if it continue to be utterly neglected. These cotton lands might, perhaps, be simply leased out, under conditions, to responsible parties, and the negroes be put under such discipline, military or civil, as their condition demands. But the Secretary of the Treasury, who has for some time has had an observer on the spot, inquiring into the most feasible method of practically dealing with the difficulty, will, doubtless, be able, in response to the inquiries of the Senate, to make some suggestions upon the subject. It certainly demands immediate attention and action.

SUPPLIES FOR UNION PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.—Certain of our returned prisoners state that the clothing, &c., sent from Fortress Monroe by Gen. WOOL some time since, for the use of our imprisoned soldiers at Richmond, never reached there at all. We are not surprised at the statement. We were informed personally some time since, by one who was released from Charleston jail, that our men there reported that money sent to them by their friends had never come to hand. It could hardly be otherwise. When has there been a chance for a rebel to steal that has not been improved? They have lived so long upon the fruits of stolen labor, that the appropriation by them of other people's property occurs to them as the most natural thing in the world. And, moreover, a "Yankee" is so much beneath a "nigger" in their estimation that it could not be supposed that our prisoners would have any rights which the Southern chivalry would feel itself bound to respect. In the present state of things there, with gold at 25 per cent. premium and upwards, with boots at $25 a pair, and all kinds of clothing in proportion, is it to be supposed that they would see money and clothing pass from their hands into those of a prisoner who could not help himself if he was wronged? He who should expect such a thing cannot have studied the natural history of secession.

There is a difficulty inherent in the subject. The Government has appointed two Commissioners to proceed to Richmond for the purpose of helping our men as far as possible. This difficulty will be the main one which they will have to meet. Supplies for all our prisoners at Richmond would be a tempting prize for the rebels. They could easily salve their consciences by the thought that they would apply this amount also on the settlement of the accounts between the National Government and the seceded States, to which they have referred the various other articles which they have "conveyed." That, with the customary flourish about Southern honor and Yankee mercenaries, will be argument enough.

We are inclined to think that the best way to supply the wants of our captive soldiers is to bring them home, even at the cost of releasing as many rebels. If any quantity of supplies are to be sent to Richmond, we doubt whether they will be for the benefit of our soldiers there, unless they are accompanied by the main body of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, to protect the goods.

### The State of the Allies in Mexico.

Our latest advices from Mexico do not represent the condition of the Allies there as a very enviable one. The close proximity into which they have been brought in Vera Cruz has not tended to promote harmony among them. Their national antipathies are in process of development, and the special object of each seems to be to wound the sensibilities of her confederates, and to sever as soon as possible the bonds which unite them.

Crimination and recrimination are the order of the day. France and England complain because Spain did not hoist their flags as well as her own over the castle of San Juan, when she took possession of it. England and Spain complain because France, when supplying the omission of Spain, had the assurance to give the place of honor to the Tricolor, and inferior positions to the banners of her Allies. The conduct of the whole trio appears, indeed, to indicate that they are already beginning to be weary of each other's company and of the expedition. Nor is it without reason that Spain, at least, is growing lukewarm. The climate of Mexico has entered the arena against her, and at latest date, 500 Spanish soldiers were in hospital, while numbers had died of the *vomito*. Such heavy losses from sickness, within twenty-five days after landing, and in the healthiest season of the year, may give us some idea of what Spain is destined to suffer should she prolong her stay at Vera Cruz. But it is not alone with the climate and the people that Spain has to contend. The disaffection of her soldiers, and of her Generals, must also be combated. The former desert whenever opportunity offers: the latter are jealous of each other, and care little about the issue of the enterprise. The Governor-General of Cuba, who expected to have the chief command of the Spanish forces, has become disgusted with the whole affair, since Gen. PRIM was appointed to the supreme rank, while Gen. GASSET, who hoped to be chief under Marshal SERRANO, is no less out of temper because of the success of his rival. Money, too, is failing; for the Bank of Havana, which furnished $3,500,000 to fit out the armament, has informed the Spanish Government that it cannot afford to supply any more funds toward meeting the expenses of the expedition; and how can war be carried on without money? When such are the difficulties with which Spain has to contend in Mexico, what wonder is it if she has begun to take alarm at the prospect before her? Nor is the position of the other interventionists much less critical. To them assuredly, as well as to Spain, the Mexican climate will prove a formidable and fatal foe, and most calamitous will be the result, should they have the temerity to remain and abide its deadly assaults. But the climate is not the only foe that the Allies will have to encounter in Mexico. While they, cooped up in Vera Cruz, are cherishing their national antipathies, and quarreling with each other, the Mexican Government is not by any means idle. It is preparing with spirit and promptitude for the worst—is raising revenue, levying troops and organizing armies. Already URAGA is in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, with 12,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon, while Zacatecas and Jalisco were sending to sustain him, 10,000 men and 60 pieces of cannon, so that the invaders stand a very fair chance of being besieged presently in the city which they have seized!

Now, a siege, under any circumstances, is never very pleasant to the beleaguered, but to men who came to Mexico to make a triumphant march on her Capital, and reckoned on meeting with no resistance, it must certainly prove unusually trying and humiliating to be thus hemmed in by a despised foe, almost immediately after setting foot on shore. Irksome, however, as the ordeal may be, it will very probably have to be borne. *Voe victis* is an old adage.

A WAY OF DISPENSING WITH STONE BLOCKADES.—The submarine blockade of Charleston is very generally denounced in Europe as opposed to the civilization of the age. And the condemnation is not confined to British journals whose transparent Secessionist sympathies and hostility to the United States clearly reveal the animus of their objurgations. The *Moniteur* also pronounces the blockade improper, and expresses "regret and indignation at the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston." This formal expression of opinion by the official French journal gives a character of generality to the question, and though it is not likely to become a matter of negotiation—being without the province of diplomacy—the stone blockade is, it must be owned, not ill-fitted to raise a clamor in the journals; and late experience has shown us that such popular clamor cannot be altogether ignored.

The swift and sure solution of the whole question is the occupation of Charleston by a Union army. There is the best evidence that, at the time of the Port Royal Expedition, such was the defenceless condition of the city that a single regiment could have captured it. Now, of course, the task will be a more difficult one—though it is still quite within the scope of such forces, military and naval, as we shall soon have at Hilton Head.

It was, we believe, designed to obstruct the channel of the Savannah River in the same manner. But it will be occasion for profound congratulation if the announcement which comes to-day by way of Fortress Monroe should be true, that DUPONT and SHERMAN meditate an immediate attack on Savannah, and by the capture of that city render the stone blockade altogether unnecessary.

It is of prime importance, both in regard to our foreign and our domestic policy, that we should as soon as possible have possession of the whole Southern coast, and above all of Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston—cost what it may to do so. It is not enough that our admirably efficient blockade stands guard over every inlet, bay, sound, river, island, key or channel. No blockade can be absolutely perfect, and it is precisely the great ports mentioned that present the most powerful inducements to illicit commerce. The Secessionist agents are now showing in London and Paris the formidable schedule of vessels that have run the blockade at those points, as an inducement for foreign interference. We shall be at the mercy of the capricious and the hostile interpretation of the conveniently elastic formulæ of International Law, until the Stars and Stripes are planted on the land side of all the great cities of the Southern seaboard.

### The Burnside Expedition—Our Hatteras Inlet Correspondence.

We have the satisfaction to learn, from many sources, that the full, detailed and accurate history of the Burnside Expedition, from our special correspondent with the fleet, which we published yesterday, has met with the appreciation it merits. No other New-York journal was able to publish anything beyond the meagre, inaccurate and contradictory dispatches to the Associated Press. The official dispatch from Washington erred by underrating the extent of the disaster which befell our fleet—representing but one vessel as having been lost. On the other hand, the unofficial dispatch from Fortress Monroe sinned far worse on the other side, by grossly exaggerating the extent of our losses. It spoke of "unknown schooners" going down with many of those on board, threw out dark hints of *treachery* on the part of the pilots, in consequence of which many of the vessels were stranded, and both in what was stated and in what was left to be inferred, managed to convey a most distressing impression of disaster and defeat. The result was, that these vague hints of woe carried the most poignant distress to the hearts of the thousands who had those near and dear to them on board the fleet. But the minute and accurate statement, filling over a page of yesterday's TIMES, put an end to all this anxiety and suspense. We were able to state definitely what were our losses and what were the circumstances, and what was the true nature of the stops and hindrances met with. The consequence was that the fearful apprehensions excited by the unofficial dispatch—and which were rather heightened than otherwise by the obvious and ominous suppressions of the official account—gave way to a definite realization of the true state of the matter. And this was such as to inspire the best hopes of success for the Burnside Expedition.

A PROPHET IN THE WRONG.—The Special Correspondent of the London *Times* has been writing for nearly a year the demonstration of his incapacity to understand the American question, the American people, the American future. No prophet was ever so uniformly wrong. The following is one of his latest vaticinations, dated at Washington, Dec. 23, at a moment when the response of Mr. SEWARD, delivered three days after, was in all probability written:

"At 10 o'clock this morning, Lord LYONS went to the State Department and communicated to Mr. SEWARD officially the note of the English Government. Mr. SEWARD expressed no opinion at this formal interview, and the note will be laid before a Cabinet Council, and will form the subject of its deliberations to-day or to-morrow; but as the mail leaves Washington this afternoon, I shall not be able to communicate anything in addition to this bare statement of facts. *My impression is that Mr. Seward will endeavor to open a correspondence, and that failing, as he necessarily must, in that, he will refuse on the part of the Government, to surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries.* In that case, Lord LYONS leaves the United States with the members of his legation. Then follows a declaration of war—a sudden, destructive and sanguinary war between two nations, of which the one is already engaged in a desperate conflict with an internal foe, and of which the other is an ancient monarchy, jealous of its honor and its rights, but which has, nevertheless, endured so long the threats and menaces of its powerful offshoot that forbearance has been construed into 'dare not,' and endurance has been mistaken for pusillanimity."

We do not suppose that a desire to make mischief, or a disposition to take unjust and unfriendly views of our position in the *Trent* question, governed the blundering correspondent. He was simply speaking from a mistaken theory of our national character, which a lifetime among us would probably fail to correct.

MAP OF KENTUCKY.—LLOYD has issued a new map of the State of Kentucky, to which region all eyes are now turned in anticipation of the great battle which some think is about to be fought in that State. It gives the counties, towns, railroads, post-roads, etc., and many of the points of interest in connection with recent military movements there are put in large characters, and their connections clearly shown. The mountain ranges, rivers, and other natural features are also lined out with greater accuracy than in any other map. It professes, also, to give the forts and fortifications; but this is much less perfect than it would have been if the designer had carefully studied up the newspapers for the last half year. The degrees of longitude and latitude also do not seem to be very strictly proportioned. Still, the map is an exceedingly good one; and being the latest out, is necessarily the best for studying up military movements.

### A Horse Fair in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Arrangements have been made for a horse fair in Chicago, commencing on the 2d day of September, and continuing two weeks. Open to the world for competition. Twenty-five hundred dollars in premiums are to be given. The officers are, President, F. C. SHERMAN, Chicago; Vice-President, GEO. WILKES, New-York; Secretary, W. P. ISHAM.

### Accident to a Soldier.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A volunteer of the Eighty-first Regiment was accidentally shot to-day at the barracks, while practicing in loading and firing.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is so natural to praise an operatic evening when Mr. MAX MARETZEK occupies the conductor's chair, that the incident of a good performance of an opera so well known as FLOTOW'S "Martha" seems trivial. Yet, if we will but honestly recall the numberless *bad* performances that have taken place during Mr. MARETZEK'S absence, and remember, too, that art has steadily retrograded since he abandoned the field to less competent, but far noisier competitors, it will be conceded that there was nothing more than a graceful recognition of positive merit in the hearty applause which greeted that gentleman on his appearance in the orchestra last night. And the opera went so smoothly, and with so much spirit, that a blind man might have known a new chief was at the head of the musical forces. Mr. MARETZEK possesses qualities that cannot be exaggerated. He is one of the best orchestral accompanists that we have ever had, and can nurse a voice to the absolute development of all its strength. This purely Italian faculty is blended with a broad, massive German sense of effect, and the combination, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, produces what is called a fine performance. There are men, who, with innumerable rehearsals, can arrive at the same results, but we know of none that can infuse a spirit of completeness into a representation that has had but little preparation, so well as he. Let us always be just to the truth that we recognize, and acknowledge this freely of an energetic, accomplished and unrewarded man.

Miss KELLOGG seemed to benefit especially by Mr. MARETZEK'S conducting. We have seldom heard her voice to such decided advantage. The freshness of youth was for once uncrushed by an avalanche of instruments, and the result was, of course, a distinct success. The *rôle* of *Lady Henriette*, moreover, suits Miss KELLOGG. The little episodical touches of sentimentalism with which it is filled accord pleasantly with the earnestness of her style, and the general vivacity of the music is within easy reach of her excellent method. She is thus enabled to touch lightly and gracefully on two essential extremes. We regard her impersonation of the character as one of the best we have been called upon to record. In the "Last Rose of Summer" Miss KELLOGG was deservedly encored. We doubt if it has ever been sung better on the operatic stage.

Madame STRAKOSCH as *Nancy*, Signor BRIGNOLI as *Lyonel*, and Signor SUSINI as *Plunkett*, were alike in excellent voice. Indeed, the performance was so thoroughly good that we have nothing but praise to bestow upon it.

VERDI'S "Trovatore" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—So accustomed are the public becoming to five-act plays of late, that we apprehend they would turn with a feeling of intense indignation from "anything shorter." BYRON'S five-act tragedy, "Werner,"—a tragedy that from its instrinsic merit deserves to be put upon the stage much oftener than it is—was produced at Niblo's Garden, on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., taking the part of *Werner*. It is generally understood that the JARRETT troupe do not at all belong to the subdued school of acting. They are not in the habit of drawing tragedy mild. Mr. WALLACK, in particular, is addicted to a strongly accentuated style. He pounces upon a passion, with a singular vehemence, tearing it into shreds. His *Werner* would have merited praise had it been toned down a little, and rendered with fewer spasmodical symptoms. In the dressing of the character, too, in the first few acts, we would suggest the idea that a man may be unhappy without totally abjuring the use of soap and water, and that misery is not incompatible with occasional recourse to a comb. *Werner*, in Mr. WALLACK'S hands, looks somewhat more dirty than despairing, and this is scarcely in keeping with the esthetic disposition of the individual. The *Ulric* of Mr. WM. WHEATLEY was decided y good. There was a breadth, and boldness and freedom attending its rendition, which attracted the well-merited applause of the audience. As these two characters are in reality he only ones that enter into the play, we are spared the task of going critically through the programme.

"Werner" was followed by the charming comedietta, "A Roland for an Oliver." The characters were most excellently sustained, Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW achieving rounds of well-merited applause, as *Maria Darlington*, while Mr. WHEATLEY, as *Albert Highflyer*, and Mr. MARK SMITH, as *Sir Mark Chase*, performed their parts to perfection. *Apropos* of MARK SMITH, he makes a capital old man, and a jolly one, and in this particular we should have complimented him in connection with the tragedy mentioned above, where he takes the part of *Idenstine*. There is one thing, surely, of which the public cannot complain, in regard to the "Grand Combination Troupe," viz.: that they do not get the worth of their money. When a theatre opens at 7 and holds in session until 12 at night, the only thing further the manager can do for the satisfaction of his patrons, is to provide them with couches, and make a night's lodging form part of the "entertainment." It is due to the management in this instance, to say that they have "studied to please," and that even the artists whose names are down in small type on the bills, have endeavored to render their parts faithfully; and if ever public patronage was fully merited, it is in the case of this "combination," which, after all, is no monopoly. We fancy that Mr. JARRETT would find his interest in a repetition of the programme of last evening.

ARION SOCIETY.—In consequence of the absence of Mr. CARL ANCHUTZ, the concert of the Arion Society is postponed until Sunday, the 9th of February. We are requested to add that all outstanding tickets will be good for the last-mentioned night.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—The Artists of the Studio Building will give their Second Reception to-night.

## THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

**Reports—The Society to be Represented in the New Board of Health—Donations, &c.**

The German Society held a special meeting at its Agency Rooms, No. 86 Greenwich-street, at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. WM. JELLINGHAUS, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The first business in order was the reception of a report by the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society, to investigate certain financial discrepancies detected in the accounts of the Association. The report was not conclusive, but indicated sufficient progress to warrant the continuance of the Committee.

A communication from A. WITTHAUS was received, in relation to the moneys collected in this City in behalf of the unfortunate passengers of the ship *New Era*, lost some time since. It was accompanied by the sum of $100, which Mr. WITTHAUS handed to the President, and which consisted of $67 30, the remainder left over in his hands of the subscriptions collected, $13 88, the value of some foreign silver coin found on the beach near the wreck, and $18 82 added by Mr. WITTHAUS, as his own contribution, to make up the round sum.

On motion of the President, the thanks of the Society were offered to Mr. WITTHAUS for his humane exertions in aid of the *New Era* sufferers, and for his liberal donation now presented.

A communication from Dr. SIGNITZ informed the Society that a new Board of Health was about to be formed, and that an effort would be made to have the German Society represented therein as an institution dealing with a large number of patients.

The President was, on motion of Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, impowed to take all needful measures to secure this desirable end.

A communication from Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK in reference to the further investigation of the proceedings of the late agents, and a speedy convocation of a general meeting of the Society, was then taken up, and the first proposition was referred to the Board of Directors proper, the President and Secretary being empowered to place themselves in communication therewith.

After some discussion, in which the President and Messrs. KAPP, WAERMESSEL, BRILL, MAAS and others took part, the bonds of the newly-appointed agents were fixed at $2,000, and a systematic order of proceedings, as a guide to future meetings, was ordered to be prepared in conjunction with Agency and Charitable Committees.

After further propositions of a general nature, by Messrs. WALLACH, STEINWAY and MAAS, the Society at 6 P. M. adjourned.

### The Sigel Committees.

Messrs. FRIEDRICH KAPP, of the New-York, and SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, of the Brooklyn Committee, which recently waited on the President at Washington, in reference to the Sigel difficulty, have informed us that Senator KING was found to agree heartily with the German sentiment in reference to Gen. SIGEL'S past and future course, but that no formal visit of the Committees, as such, was made to Senator HARRIS, because that gentleman was declared to deprecate the whole movement from beginning to end. These gentlemen profess to be unaware who the Mr. ROZMER may be to whom the President is said to have offered a Brigadier-General's command. The *Abend Zeitung*, of this City, of Tuesday afternoon last, authoritatively gives the statement above referred to, and that paper may be able to announce that Mr. ROZMER is a somewhat noted politician and now military aspirant, of the great Northwest, and a friend of Gen. SIGEL. Our local information is always collected with care from reliable sources.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LETTER FROM A HALL THIEF.—On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, a young man called at the residence of Mr. O. JONES, No. 247 Fifth-avenue. The bell was answered by a domestic, to whom the stranger handed a note addressed to Mr. JONES, and at the same time requested that it be delivered immediately as it related to some urgent and important business, and an answer was required. While the servant was gone, the man seized a new and valuable overcoat which was hanging in the hall, and made his escape with it. Mr. JONES was quite indignant at receiving such a missive, the contents and style of which were as follows:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take my pen in hand to inform you that ther is going to be a very good *Lictures* on the Well fair of Our *soljers* and our Country and a short *Sermond* on the Inidelity of man. The REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach next Sunday at the church No. 906 Fifth-avenue. Yours, 'JOHN SMITH.

The Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct have obtained a partial description of the young thief, and are in pursuit of him.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—THOS. CANFIELD a stevedore, who resided with his family in Rapelyea-street, Brooklyn, has been missing since last Friday night. He was last seen about 11 o'clock on that night, at the house of Mrs. SCHOONMAKER, in West-street. Subsequently Mrs. SCHOONMAKER was arrested while offering for sale CANFIELD'S gold watch, valued at $100. When questioned, she stated at first that she had bought it; afterwards she said CANFIELD had left it with her for safe keeping. She further states that on the night in question, she, with a male friend, accompanied the missing man on board a Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat, and there left him; since which time she has not seen or heard of him. Officer COYLE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who made the arrest, recovered the watch and took it with the prisoner, before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed her for examination.

MISSIONS AMONG THE POOR.—The Tract Missionary Society, under the leadership of A. R. WETMORE, now entering on the thirty-fifth year of its history, assembled in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, (Dr. THOMPSON'S,) on Tuesday evening. Statements were made by Mr. LEDERER, missionary to the Jews, and Messrs. HETT, CAMP, RUSTEN and SPENCER, missionaries of the First, Sixth, Eighteenth and Twenty first Wards, showing the working of this organization among the masses, and the good accomplished, both to the bodies and souls of the poor, ignorant and neglected. The statistics presented were fully up to the usual average.

COLLISION BETWEEN FERRY-BOATS.—Tuesday evening about 5½ o'clock, the Williamsburgh Ferry-boat *George Washington*, on leaving the slip on the New-York side, came in collision with the *Nebraska*, of the same line, which was just entering the slip. The *Nebraska* was badly damaged by the tearing away of the bulkhead of the ladies' cabin, and nearly closing the passage between the cabins, and otherwise injuring her so badly that she was obliged to return to Williamsburgh without passengers or teams. The *George Washington* kept on her way, not stopping to see what damage she had done.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. MCGRATH, of No. 383 West Forty-fifth-street, left her two children, the youngest aged 2 years and 9 months, the other 4 years, for the purpose of going to a grocery near her residence. She soon returned, and found the youngest child in the arms of a neighbor, having been fatally burned during her absence. The child died the following night. The only way in which the child's clothes could have caught fire was from a stove, the doors of which had been left open. This should be a warning to mothers, not to leave small children alone in a room where there is fire.

THE POLICE AND DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The Police on Tuesday night made a descent upon houses No. 98 Elizabeth-street, and No. 90 Greenwich-street both of which were complained of as disorderly houses. The proprietors were arrested, and also thirteen other persons, belonging to the two establishments. They were all taken before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday. The proprietors were held to bail, and the rest, with the exception of three, who were held as witnesses, were discharged.

BURGLARIES.—The store of MATTHEW HARTMAN No. 522 Second-avenue, was entered by means of false keys at a late hour on Tuesday night, and property, consisting of jewelry and clothing, valued at $100, was stolen therefrom.... The same night, the residence of Mr. HURD, in the Twenty-first Ward, was entered in the same manner, and three overcoats, valued at $80, were taken from the hall.

A CASE OF CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.—On Tuesday, Officer REDMOND, of the Seventh Precinct, reported to his superior officer that the body of a man named THOMAS SIMPSON, who died on Sunday last, of the small-pox, was still lying in the house, No. 311 Madison-street. The Health Warden was immediately notified of the fact, and requested to remove the body for burial.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.—The ship *Anna E. Hooper*, just arrived from Havre, having exhibited a signal of distress, while lying down the bay, assistance was sent to her. The Harbor Police also boarded the ship, and found she had been taken in charge by runners, who threatened to take the life of the mate, and all others who interfered. The runners were soon silenced, and an officer stationed on board to preserve order until the ship should arrive at the wharf.

### The American Institute.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

An informal meeting of the American Institute was held, last evening, at their rooms, in the Cooper Institute building, to receive the report of the Nominating Committee, appointed at the last regular meeting, to select candidates for officers, Trustees and Committee-men for the ensuing term.

Mr. WM. HIBBARD presided, Mr. GEO. PEYTON acting as Secretary.

Mr. GEORGE R. JACKSON, of the Nominating Committee, reported the following ticket, which, after some slight discussion and a few objections offered and rectified, was adopted:

*For President*—WILLIAM HALL.
*Vice Presidents*—John Gray, Dudley S. Gregory, William Hibbard.
*Recording Secretary*—Thomas McElrath.
*Corresponding Secretary*—James Renwick.
*Treasurer*—Benedict Lewis, Jr.
*Finance Committee*—Thomas W. Adriance, Jacob C. Parsons, John M. Reed, W. S. Slocum, Charles A. Whitney.
*Managers of the Fair*—James C. Baldwin, Wm. H. Butler, Wm. Ebbitt, Thos. F. De Voe, John V. Brown, George Timpson, Thos. Williams, Jr., Andrew Bridgman, John V. Peck, F. W. Giesshainer, John Johnson, Wm. S. Carpenter, Thos. B. Stillman, George Peyton, James Knight, Wm. Cotheal, Henry Steele, George W. Woodward, George R. Jackson, Jas. R. Smith, Clarkson Crollius, Geo. C. Mann, John G. Bergen, D. R. Jacques.
*Committee on Agriculture*—James J. Mapes, Wm. Lawton, Adrian Berger, Wm. S. Carpenter, Edward Doughty.
*Committee on Commerce*—Rush Patterson, Joseph Hoxie, Luther B. Wyman, E. D. Plimpton, John R. Montgomery.
*Committee on Manufactures, Science and Art*—Jas. Renwick, John D. Ward, S. D. Tilman, Joseph Dixon, James L. Jackson.
*Committee on the Admission of Members*—Robert Lovett, John W. Chambers, G. G. Taylor, Wm. F. Leffingwell, Joseph Lamb.
*Committee on Correspondence*—John H. White, Hiram Dixon, Henry L. Stuart, John W. Avery, Geo. F. Barnard.
*Committee on the Library*—Wm. Hibbard, Edward Walker, Jireh Bull, James K. Campbell, Russell Smith.
*Committee on Repository*—Martin E. Thompson, James Bogardus, Wm. Close, John B. Rich, T. D. Stetson.

On motion of Mr. JIREH BULL, full power was given to the Nominating Committee to fill any such vacancies as by declination or otherwise may occur in the foregoing ticket before or on the 13th of February next, the date of the election.

At 9 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

### The Mayor and the Hackley Contract.

In relation to his signing of the warrants for the payment of HACKLEY for cleaning the streets, the Mayor writes to him as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1862.

SIR: While consenting to affix my signature to the warrant for your payment for the first half of the present month, I deem it to be my duty to inform you that I do not thereby intend any recognition of the validity of your contract.

In my annual communication to the Common Council, I called the attention of that Body to the strong grounds appearing to exist for the abrogation of your contract.

I have since seen no reason to change the views there expressed.

The whole matter, both as to the questions of validity and of performance, remains undetermined, so far as my present or future action is concerned, as I sign the present warrant because you have not yet been notified of any intention by the City authorities to abrogate the contract. And I desire you should understand that, in signing this warrant, I reserve to myself entire freedom to withhold my signature from any future warrants, if in my judgment the rights and interests of the City demand such action on my part. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Mr. ANDREW HACKLEY.

The fact is, the warrants ought not to have been signed at all, and HACKLEY should have been left to sue for redress, if any such he could possibly have had. During the storms, and consequent accumulations of snow, slush and filth in the streets for a considerable time past, the fact is notorious that there was no effort made to clear even the gutters of the most frequented streets. The lower portion of Broadway, particularly that opposite the City Hall Park, was in a condition which rendered crossing almost impassable without sinking ankle-deep in slush or water.

### Meeting of Harmony Division Sons of Temperance.

Last evening a crowded meeting was held of Harmony Division No. 5 of this Order, in celebration of the nineteenth anniversary, at No. 187 Bowery. G. W. P. THOMAS and T. SHEFFIELD presided. From the report that was read, it appears that the Division was instituted Jan. 18, 1843. Since which time about six hundred members have joined, and some $4,000 expended in relieving the sick. Besides this $1,200 have been given for funeral benefits, and to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. Over 2,000 Sons of Temperance are members of Massachusetts regiments. At the close of the meeting it was announced that 22 new members had been proposed, and would be initiated on the 12th of February. The arrangements for the celebration were excellent, and reflected great credit upon the Committee and Mr. WM. J. SPENCE, an old and highly-esteemed member of the Division.

## NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**The Recent Inundation—Navigating Sacramento in Boats—Treasure on the way to New-York.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The weather is still rainy.

Money is universally tight.

Business is suspended on account of the weather.

The State Legislature reassembled at Sacramento yesterday.

Most of the City of Sacramento is still under water.

The last inundation, however, caused little damage to houses there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The rainy weather continues.

Members of the Legislature at Sacramento pass to and from the capitol building in small boats.

A proposition to adjourn the session to San Francisco, was debated yesterday, and probably passed finally this evening.

The whole Legislature is expected to arrive in this city to-night.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed yesterday for Panama, with 90 passengers and $873,000 in treasure, of which $600,000 is for New-York.

Sailed to-day, ship *Dashing Wave*, for New-York.

### The Revenue-Cutter Agassiz.

GREENPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The revenue-cutter *Agassiz*, Lieut.-Commanding TRUMAN and Lieut. WEBSTER, lately ordered to this station, arrived here this morning.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

In the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 541, published THIS MORNING, and to be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be found:

A LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—Giving an Authentic and Detailed Account of the Arrival at Hatteras Inlet, and the Great Difficulties Overcome—The Loss of the Steamer *City of New York*, the Propeller Gunboat *Zouave*, the Floating Battery *Grapeshot*, the Steamer *Pocahontas* with 100 Horses, and a Coal Schooner—Damage to Other Vessels—Drowning of Col. J. W. ALLEN and of Surgeon F. S. WELLER, of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment—Health of the Command. Also, the Official Report of Gen. BURNSIDE to the War Department.

In addition, the WEEKLY TIMES contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—The End of the *Trent* Affair—The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound—The Impending Struggle in the West—The Negro Question, a School of Modern Port Royalists—French Interference—The Morgan Agency, and other Editorials.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE EUROPA, AT HALIFAX—How the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received—Mr. Seward's Dispatch Perfectly Satisfactory—Insulting Tone of the British Press toward the Rebel Commissioners—The British Government would Have Done as Much for Two Negroes—Further Denunciation of the Stone Blockade—The *Nashville* Still Watched by the *Tuscarora*—The *Sumter* expected at Southampton.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—Details of the Battle of Mill Creek—Full Account of the Action—Desperate Fighting on Both Sides—Death of Zollicoffer—Total Rout and Demoralization of the Enemy—Gen. Crittenden Probably Hiding in the Woods.

NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—Movements at Cairo and Throughout the West.

NEWS FROM ALBANY—Showing what occupies the attention of the State Legislature.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Showing what the People of Dixie are Doing.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS. Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

**Bronchitis.**

From Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio: "Having received the most salutary relief in Bronchitis, by the use of your excellent 'Troches,' I write for another supply. I had tried several Cough and Bronchitis remedies, but none with a relief at all comparing with that experienced from the Troches." BROWN'S Bronchial Troches are sold by all Druggists.

**Influenza.**—BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be used in this disease. One or two doses generally cure. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square. 25 cents per box. (Pamphlets and advice gratis.)

**At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,**
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable

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| BALMORAL BOOT for | $2 50 |
| A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for | $3 00 |

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

**A-N-ice Skate for the Ladies.**
CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

## MARRIED.

VEDDER—DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at the residence of J. R. Davis, by Rev. Dr. Beach, GEO. W. VEDDER, of Troy, to CARRIE C. DAVIS, of Gloucester, Mass.

☞ Gloucester papers please copy.

CROCKETT—CHAPMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Morgan Dix, JOHN A. CROCKETT, of Newark, N. J., to CAROLINE S. CHAPMAN, of this City.

HAMPTON—CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by his Honor the Mayor, ELWOOD HAMPTON to KATE T., daughter of Chas. E. Clark, all of this City.

## DIED.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, HENRY D., only son of Henry N. and Caroline R. Morgan, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, William D. Disbrow, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 39 7th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, PETER V. LOCKWOOD, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral at his brother's residence, No. 144 Hammond-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Springfield, Ohio, and Newburgh papers please copy.

FARNSWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, F. O. FARNSWORTH, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Cassia Lodge No. 445, F. and A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 1st-st., New-York, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, THOMAS JONES, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 192 West 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARRON.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, at No. 197 Bleecker-st., very suddenly, Mr. ROBERT HARRON, in the 52d year of his age.

The remains were conveyed to Greenwood on Sunday last.

PARMELE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, of a lingering consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, REBECCA MARIA, wife of Horatio Thomas Parmele, and daughter of Samuel and Cyntha Weeb, aged 28 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 370 8th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

☞ Fishkill papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, FRANCES JEANNETTE, wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 263 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, after a painful illness, SARAH, widow of Peter Mead, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James De Gray, in Leffert-st., between Grand and Classon avs. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, ABBY ANN LAWRENCE, relict of Joseph Lawrence, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, W. S. Lawrence, Willoughby-av., between Troop and Yates avs., without further notice.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, DAVID MOORE, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Johnson-st., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Long Island *Democrat* and Flushing *Times* please copy.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, very suddenly, at No. 136 Atlantic-st., PHEBE T. WALSH, daughter of William and Sarah A. Smith, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BOWDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, Mrs. MARGARET BOWDEN, wife of the late William Bowden, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and those of her sons, Alexander, Samuel and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel, in Graham-st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

PIDGEON.—In Greenpoint, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, after a long illness, Mr. PATRICK PIDGEON, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

FEEKS.—At Meadowside, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, DANIEL FEEKS, Esq., in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Thursday,) the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BACKUS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, CHARLOT, the wife of Charles Backus, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Peter J. O'Donohue, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN TASSEL.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, SARAH ANN VAN TASSEL, widow of the late Edward Van Tassel, aged 44 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The funeral service will take place at her late residence, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M., and her remains taken to Tarrytown, for interment, by the 11 o'clock train Friday morning.

JACKSON.—In Catskill, on Monday, Jan. 27, of consumption, MARTHA H., wife of Edward Jackson, Jr., and eldest daughter of John Thorne, aged 31 years.

DWIGHT.—In Shaftsbury, Vt., on Saturday, Jan. 25, suddenly, Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, Missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, Turkey.

The funeral exercises will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, Madison-square, this day, at 12 o'clock. Personal friends, clergymen, and friends of Missions generally, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WETMORE.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, HENRY C. WETMORE, late of Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, A. R. Wetmore, No. 19 Washington-square, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

COOKE.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 27, Mrs. HARRIET B. COOKE, one of the late Principals of the Bloomfield Female Seminary, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
**KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 47.—Jan. 29, 1862.
22, 14, 32, 25, 63, 68, 54, 34, 29, 4, 69, 31, 6.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 48.—Jan. 29, 1862.
38, 69, 3, 46, 39, 21, 60, 57, 42, 31, 12, 11, 29, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

**WIGS AND TOUPEES.**
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

**JOHN HOOPER & CO.,**
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

**GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,**
Fifty Cents, One, Two and Three Dollars each,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

**CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.**—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**YOUR QUICK RELIEF FOR FROZEN** FEET can be obtained at No. 186 Greenwich-st. Ask for BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
No family should be without it.

**FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR** years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

**CARD TO THE LADIES.**
COME AND BE HEALED.
Mrs. Dr. C. H. LAWTON is prepared to give private examinations to all ladies who wish to know their true condition. Consultation free. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. All who are troubled with any kind of pain or disease should not fail to call. No. 86 East 23d-st.

**KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.**
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

**TO COAL OIL, KEROSENE OR PETROLEUM REFINERS.**—A gentleman having an extensive European correspondence, and wishing to purchase largely of refined oils of good quality, without the intermediate aid of brokers, invites correspondence with manufacturers, stating location of works, quality of oil, and most expeditious route to visit the factories; also, the specific gravity of the oil, length of time it will burn without replenishing the lamp, and all particulars. The advertiser proposes to visit the different works, as a personal interview with proprietors will be preferable to purchasing through agents. Address J. BARRING, Box No. 2,051 Post-office, New-York City.

**HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.**—THE managers of the Home, located at No. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st., call attention to the fact that they have NO AGENTS employed in soliciting funds. Parties reported from time to time as being seen from Maine to Minnesota and from Canada to Washington, asking aid for the "Home in 29th-st.," have no connection whatever with this Institution. Donations thankfully received as above.

**NOTICE.**—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held, pursuant to adjournment, at the St. Louis Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and an election for Directors, a Treasurer and Secretary will be then held.
E. BENSON, President.

**THE INDEPENDENT.**

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THIS WEEK'S ISSUE,

WHICH, IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED, WILL BE

FOUND MORE ATTRACTIVE, INSTRUCTIVE AND

USEFUL, THAN ANY PREVIOUS NUMBER

EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

Contents as follows:

PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND—A STORY OF THE COAST OF MAINE.

By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

AN ORIGINAL POEM—ADDRESSED TO ENGLISHMEN.

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

SORROWS CARRIED TO THE SAVIOUR.

By Rev. R. M. HATFIELD.

A LESSON OR TWO ON SUDDEN DEATH—Suggested by the decease of Robert S. Oakley, Esq., late Cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

By THEODORE L. CUYLER.

FREE SONG ON THE POTOMAC—AN ORIGINAL POEM DEDICATED TO THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

By a well-known American Poet.

COLFAX'S POSTAGE BILL, SENATOR BRIGHT, SUMNER'S SPEECH, SOMERSET BATTLE, &c.

By D. M. BARTLETT.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

By Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

THE ENGLISH AND THE REBELS.

By RICHARD HILDRETH.

EDITORIALS AS FOLLOWS:

The British Lion.

Relief of the Post-office Department.

The Three Flags at Vera Cruz.

The Poor and the Pawnbrokers.

Confiscation and Emancipation.

A Week in a Jury Box.

Death of Rev. Dr. Dwight.

A Mistake Corrected.

John G. Whittier's Incendiary Poem.

SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

FAMILY READING AS FOLLOWS:

The Soldiery of the Cross—A Poem.

The Holy Giant—The Story of St. Christopher.

A Whole Glass.

Duty of Visiting the Aged.

To Sleep—A Poem, by A. J. Curtis.

Pet's Adventure.

Sudden Death; What Prof. Silliman said.

Lessons of Men's Lives.

As God Will—a Poem.

The Athenian and his One Eyed Slave.

Hannah More's View of Ingratitude.

The Only Thing to be Feared.

Resolutions of Jonathan Edwards.

Napoleon's Idea of Making War.

The "Friends" in England.

How a Curate became a Rector.

A Rhapsody over a Baby.

What a Sharp Eye sees in the Camps.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

EDITOR'S BOOK-TABLE.

PERIODICALS.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS.

SCIENCE AND ART.

WAR NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.—WHAT WE WANT, A

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 6,607 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. and 2,764 sacks Corn Meal, 1,905 bushels Wheat, 24,476 bushels Corn, 4,180 bushels Rye, 23,808 bushels Barley, 10,740 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Malt, 3,020 pkgs. Provisions, and 693 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light, to-day, including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 mats Java, at 26c.; 300 bags Santos, part at 22½c.; 150 bags Rio, at 19c.@19¼c.; and 150 bags old St. Domingo, at 20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 750 bales, at prices ranging from 32c.@34c. for Middlings ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, at drooping prices. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 8,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 72½@$5 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 00 ₱ bbl:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 40 | @$5 55 |
| Extra State | 5 70 | @ 5 90 |
| Superfine Western | 5 40 | @ 5 55 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 70 | @ 6 20 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 75 | @ 6 30 |
| Inferior extra Ohio | 5 80 | @ 5 85 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 5 90 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 05 | @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genessee | 5 90 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 00 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 90 | @ 7 00 |

Southern Flour continues inactive at old rates; sales 600 bbls. at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull, to-day, as buyers were not disposed to purchase, unless at much reduced prices. Sales 5,100 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 39; Milwaukee Club, $1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn continues depressed. Sales have been confined to 31,000 bushels, at 63c.@64½c. for prior to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 58½c. for unsound do., and 60c. for new Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 41c.@41¾c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in light supply and fair demand, at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 5,700 bushels. Barley is scarce and very stiffly held, but is inactive.

HAY—North River is quiet to-day, but is steady, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at previous prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are salable and firm as previously represented. Stock of all kinds, 217,400, against 248,100 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at uniform rates.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold at $1 42½@$1 45 ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin unchanged.

OILS—The demand has been limited, to-day, for all descriptions, at former quotations.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING JAN. 27.—*Sperm*—Has been quiet since our last, and without transactions in this market. In Fall River 800 bbls. were sold, delivered there, at $1 40 per gallon, to parties in this city. *Whale*—Also has been quiet. The only sales are parcels of inferior, amounting to 500 bbls., for tanner's use, at 80c. ₱ gallon.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

| | Bbls. Sperm. | Bbls. Whale. | Lbs. Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to Jan. 27, 1862 | 923 | | |
| Same time last year | 2,479 | 3,165 | 7,200 |

—*New-Bedford Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request to-day at steady rates; sales 1,400 bbls., at $12@$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 37½ for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and drooping; sales 300 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy; sales 1,300 tierces and barrels prior to choice, at 7¼c.@8¼c., and 200 kegs, at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 25 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is actively sought after at rising prices, including Liverpool Fine at $1 70@$1 90; Ground at 90c.@$1 ₱ sack, and Turk's Island at 23c.@25c., chiefly within the range, ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quiet at 13c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are held very firmly, but are inactive.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 70 hhds. Cuba, part at 8c.; and 2,000 bags Pernambuco on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,100 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., at 24c.@24¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, owing in part to the firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d. Corn, 7½d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Petroleum, 8s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 28s.@30s.; and Logwood, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.; Lard, 7½c. ₱ lb. For Hamburg—Lard, at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 190 bushels Wheat, to Gloucester, 8d. in shipper's bags; a British brig, 228 tons, to Gloucester, with a choice of three other ports in the United Kingdom, Grain, 8½c. in shipper's bags; a Bremen ship, 801 tons, to London, 30s.; a Bremen bark, 670 tons, to same port, at a round sum; an American bark, 437 tons, same, on private terms; a Bremen bark, 549 tons, from Baltimore to Bremen, Maryland Tobacco, 25s.; a schooner, 130 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., 65c. for bbl., and Staves $16; a British schooner, 900 bbls., to St. Thomas, $600; a British schooner, to same port, 70c.; a schooner, 150 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., and back, $1,150; one, 175 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a British schooner, 229 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,775; a brig, 200 tons, and a schooner, 190 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c., and Molasses $3 under, and $2 50 on deck; a schooner, 200 tons, from Portland to North side Cuba, Box-shooks, 26c.; a brig, 245 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; two British brigs, 193 and 296 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a bark, 188 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, $1,500; a British brig, 196 tons, to Havana and back, $1,800; a British bark, to Havana, $2,000; a schooner, 171 tons, to Bermuda, $700; a ship, 600 tons, to Shanghai, a schooner, 160 tons, to Havana and back, and one, 86 tons, to Bermuda, on private terms.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Washington | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 15 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | Jan. 15 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 15 |
| Harsa | Southampton | New-York | Jan. 22 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 22 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Jan. 25 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 29 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Jan. 29 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | Feb. 1 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | Feb. 12 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | Feb. 19 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of New-York | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 1 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | Feb. 5 |
| City of Washington | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 8 |
| Africa | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 12 |
| Hansa | New-York | Bremen | Feb. 15 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | Feb. 19 |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 26 |

### Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

I WRITE THIS TO LET MY FRIENDS know that my name is not Mary B. Kuepper, nor never was. I hope they will address me in future by my right name, which is MARY C. E. FOSTER.

## MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—A GENTLEMAN OF THIRTY-two, of moral habits, respectable, with an income from real estate, is desirous of corresponding with an accomplished and domestic lady, between the ages of 18 and 26, with a view to matrimony. All correspondence will be brief and confidential, previous to an interview. Address W. NEWTON, Box No. 32, Washington-square Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and out-buildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham depot, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing 14 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb-waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown bearing fruit-trees, grapevine and shrubbery: barn, stables, &c.; will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE house, with from five to twenty acres of good land, and suitable out-buildings; must be within ten minutes' walk of railroad station. Address, with full particulars, H. T. C., Box No. 3,555 Post-office, New-York.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in City of New-York, a valuable Coal mine in Wyoming Valley, Pa., through which will run a railroad, already commenced and completed within two miles of the place; this property will bear investigation, as it possesses intrinsic value, and will soon be in a situation to yield a very large income at a small expense. Address W. G., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is nearly new; the lot is 145 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for $6,000 property that cost over $10,000 in one parcel, or in two parts for $10 each, including a superior stone-front house. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 158 FULTON, corner of Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, unsurpassed as a business location. Will yield 12 per cent. on price asked. Would exchange for dwelling well located in New-York. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

## TO LET.

### LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power, at low rates.
By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 20 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Cardiff-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FERGUSON, No. 146 aforesaid-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

ON BROADWAY—TO LET—THREE LARGE floors, suitable for the cabinet or any light manufacturing business. S. CANTRELL, No. 513 Broadway.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

## FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 630 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR MOHEGAN LAKE, five miles from Peekskill, 35 acres of fine land, good house, out buildings and fruit trees, or will be let to a family for the Summer. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 31 LIBERTY ST.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, infant and servant, part of a modern, high basement house, within the district bounded by East Broadway, Clinton, Monroe and Market sts. Address LANE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED, A NICE COTtage residence on Staten Island, a short distance from either cars or boat; rent must be moderate. Address fully to C. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A COAL OIL FACTORY, IN PERfect working order, with building, stills, tanks, boiler, engine, sheds, fencing, &c.; easy of access by lighter, or carts from Jersey City; where $2,000 can be made per month easily. The above will be sold low for cash, as the party owning cannot devote the time required to the business; $3,000 will conduct the business after the purchase of factory. Address G. W., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, two days.

$40,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN will entertain propositions for the employment of his services and this amount of capital in either the Importing, Banking, or Commission business. None but principals need reply, and all communications will be held as strictly confidential. Address P. P., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash, will be sold for $3,000, or its equivalent in real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

$1.000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Association and location the very best. Address B. B. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS family grocery establishment. Address (with particulars) F. G., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28, IN GOING FROM the corner of Essex and Broome sts. to East Broadway and Pike-st., a gold hunting-case watch, with chain and two lockets attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner, at No. 221 Broome-st., near Essex.

LOST—A FUR CAPE TIPPET, ON TUESDAY night, in going from the corner of 6th-av. and 10th-st. to the corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 30 Greenwich-av.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., containing $40 or $50 in money, and many valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return the same will be liberally rewarded. W. C. BALL, No. 184 Monroe-st.

LOST.—LEFT AT HOPE CHAPEL ON THE EVENing of Tuesday, Jan. 28, a MINK MUFF. Whoever will return the same to No. 232 5th-av., shall be suitably rewarded.

## PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Lafayette-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

## AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Whittemore & Hazell will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Union Stores, (one dock north of the Hamilton Ferry,) Brooklyn,
Cargo of schooner LOUISA AGNES.
600 barrels No. 1 Herrings.
19 barrels Mackerel.
Cargo of schooner ALGBURTH.
57 hhds } Molasses.
52 tierces. }
12 bbls. }
Terms Cash. To be sold as they are, without reclamation for damage.
By order of E. H. OWEN, } United States
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Comr's.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, Auctioneers, Store No. 158 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY, INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON MONDAY, Feb. 3, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, gas fixtures, mahogany piano, &c., removed from a private City residence for convenience of sale, consisting of in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite, made by Meeks; rosewood bedroom suite, nearly new and in fine order; mahogany and black-walnut French bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands and tables; mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, lounges, buffet, book-cases, wardrobes, easy chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., rifles, pistols, clothing, dresses, &c., seized for debt, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, making a rifle gun, extra leather cases to each; also a fine trout rod and reel; all are nearly new, and made to order. Also four trunks, containing ladies' and gentlemen's valuable wearing apparel. Laces, dresses, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, all in heraldic work, to be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale. Sold by order. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
J. CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 98 5th-av., near 14th-st., by order of the executors of the late Dr. Kissam, all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in satin; mantel and pier-glasses, curtains and cloths, mantel ornaments, velvet carpets, black walnut and mahogany library and dining-room furniture; library bookcases, do. tables, chairs, plated ware, china and chrystal cut-glass ware, mahogany bedroom furniture, Brussels carpets, lace window-curtains, oil-cloths, &c., all in fine order. Mattresses and bedding of the finest quality, nearly all new. Also, kitchen furniture, all of which will be sold without reserve.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 54 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

135 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

J. H. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. S. Lefevre & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large and full assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with wash and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, desirable for single gentlemen, may be found in a strictly private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required and given.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons, at No. 15 East 26th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

A SMALL, AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REfinement, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room and bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, (two years old,) in a respectable family, well down town, where there are few or no boarders. Address, stating terms, PRICE, Box No. 2,919 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station D

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location preferred about five or six blocks above the St. Nicholas, and two from Broadway; the best reference given. Address Mr. O. F., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to a single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, in a private family, with partial board or not, No. 4 Wooster-st., near Canal.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor of No. 62 East 16th-st., suitable for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front-room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his family mourning goods, being without exception the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Full suits made up in the best style at short notice.

## BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—LADIES LEARNED to operate on Singer's, and Wheeler & Wilson's, Howe's, and other Machines; work until learned, by one of the best operators in the City; terms, only 75 cents. Also, one machine for sale—$40. Apply No. 4 Allen-st., near Division.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 26 Ann-st., Basement.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Call at 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in fine washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Has good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who is a competent chambermaid and fine washer, would like to engage in some good family to work in that capacity; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a neat, tidy young girl, 16 years old, to do up-stairs work and take care of children; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or to do the fine washing and ironing; understand her business perfectly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do washing and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; call at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., front room, third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 339 9th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; would do housework in a small family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 Prospect-st., top floor, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active and tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging. Call at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a respectable young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 118 East 28th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed woman cook, as head cook in a hotel or other large establishment; understands French and English cooking, side dishes and meats of all kinds; is a professed baker and confectioner; has lived in years as head cook in first-class families; no objection to the country; can be seen for one week at No. 181 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of reference furnished.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry, and game, bread, and biscuit; Can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go in the country, or in a hotel or boarding-house. Good City reference. Call at No. 160 East-21st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook meats, game, poultry, soup, and all kinds of dessert, and is an excellent baker; best of City reference can be given; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 105 East 26th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, pastry and game, and is an excellent baker; the best of reference given from highly respectable families now in the City. Call for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Will assist in washing.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPECtable woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and French and Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 49 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 127 4th-av., near 2 d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 216 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front room.

## FINANCIAL.


**HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,**
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

**GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.**
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the Accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

**AMERICAN GOLD**
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.


OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861 | | $157,877 44 |
| Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive | | 522,308 23 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | | $680,185 67 |
| This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage. | | |
| No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels. | | |
| Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above | $589,093 48 | |
| Less Return Premiums | 73,699 34 | |
| Net Earned Premiums | | $515,394 14 |
| Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c. | $336,696 37 | |
| Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses | 76,842 36 | $413,538 73 |
| Net Profits | | $101,855 41 |

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Bank | | $88,376 90 |
| United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks | 498,461 20 | |
| Loans on Stocks drawing interest | 93,668 63 | |
| | | $675,806 73 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | | 220,514 72 |
| Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums | | 21,502 50 |
| Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at | | 25,649 48 |
| Total Assets | | $943,173 43 |

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ALFRED EDWARDS, | WM. LECONEY, | |
| A. C. RICHARDS, | J. K. MYERS, | |
| SHEPPARD GANDY, | A. WESSON, | |
| W. M. RICHARDS, | WM. KENT, | |
| G. D. H. GILLESPIE, | DAVID P. MORGAN, | |
| C. E. MILNOR, | BYRON SHERMAN, | |
| MARTIN BATES, Jr. | JEHIAL READ, | |
| FREDERICK B. BETTS, | JOHN C. BARTOW, | |
| MOSES A. HOPPOCK, | A. S. BARNES, | |
| SANFORD COBB, Jr., | J. E. HANFORD, | |
| W. H. MELLEN, | THOMAS EAKIN, | |
| B. W. BULL, | ALEX. M. EARLE, | |
| C. HADDEN, | H. L. ATHERTON, | |
| L. P. MORTON, | JOHN C. HADDEN, | |
| F. W. MEYER, | GEORGE C. WETMORE, | |
| JOHN B. ARTHUR, | P. H VANDERVOOT. | |

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861, | | $3,840 286 54 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861, | | 1,474,290,29 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | | $5,314,576,83 |
| No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks. | | |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 | | $4,153,165,78 |
| Losses paid during the same period | | $2,311,650,29 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | $2,476,35 | |
| The Company has the following Assets, viz: | | |
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks | | $2,023,403,81 |
| Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise | | 800,340 00 |
| Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages | | 283,760,00 |
| Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | | 123,783,02 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | | 1,614 ~59,02 |
| Cash in Bank | | 245,513,94 |
| Total Amount Assets, | | $5,~96,489,~9 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years | $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John D. Jones, | Caleb Barstow, | Dennis Perkins, |
| Charles Dennis, | A. P. Pillot, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr. |
| W. H. Moore, | Leroy M. Wiley, | William Wood, |
| Thomas Tileston, | Daniel S. Miller, | J. Henry Burgy, |
| Henry Colt, | S. T. Nicoll, | Cornelius Grinnell, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Joshua J. Henry, | C. A. Hand, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Geo. G. Hobson, | Watts Sherman, |
| Chas. H. Russell, | David Lane, | Edward R. Bell, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | James Bryce, | E. E. Morgan, |
| Robt. C. Goodhue, | Wm. Sturgis, Jr. | S. B. Howland, |
| C. Hadden, | Henry K. Bogert, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Meyer Gans, | A. A. Low, | Fletcher Westray, |
| Royal Phelps, | William E. Dodge, | R. B. Minturn, Jr. |
| | JOHN D. JONES, President. | |
| | CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. | |
| | W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't. | |

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY** RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

**BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER** RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

**ELECTION.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN-** TEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD** COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

**NOTICE.**—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. H. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.

EUGENE THOMSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

**ELECTION.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

**COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.** —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

**DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD** COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.


**GOLD AND SILVER**
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD


**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL** RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

*Resolved*, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

*Resolved*, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

**INTEREST.**—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

**INTEREST COUPONS** OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

**THE INTEREST DUE FEBRUARY 1, ON** the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

## DIVIDENDS.


ARE YOU INSURED?
**RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.


DIVIDEND.

**THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-** annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS** PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 409 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer books are closed until that day.

By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA** FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. till day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR $250,000** CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

## EXPRESSES.


**WINTER ARRANGEMENT,**
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.


## MACHINERY, &c.


**WANTED**—A 10 OR 12 HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER.—Any person having one little used, and will sell low for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscribers. Engine must be of modern make; no other wanted. HAINES BROTHERS, corner 2d-av. and 21st-st., New-York.

**TO MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS.**—Wanted, a second-hand Ericsson Caloric Engine, about 4 or 5 horse power. Must be guaranteed in good working order. Apply by letter, with lowest cash price, to BOX No. 3,308 Post-office.

**HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL** estate, with or without the stand and store, established for a number of years. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.


## SHIPPING.


**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Muir. |
| AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. |
| | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. |

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**FOR HAVANA.**
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.

Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land the Mails.


NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES DALE, Agent.

**STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-** YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | SATURDAY, Feb. 1. |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON | SATURDAY, Feb. 8. |

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First cabin to London | 80 | Steerage to London | 33 |
| First cabin to Paris | 85 | Steerage to Paris | 38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 95 | Steerage to Hamburg | 35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE** British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TUESDAY | Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY | March 3 |
| TUESDAY | Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY | March 29 |

Passage money to Nassau ..... $45
Passage money to Havana ..... 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S** STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

**FOR HAVANA.**—THE DOUBLE ENGINE UNited States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HENEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.** FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-** ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:40 P. M. Sundays included.) |

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD** OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 1:45, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

**SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGH-** LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M. | Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M. |
| Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M. | Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M. |
| Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M. |
| Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M. | Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M. |
| Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M. | Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M. |
| Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M. | Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M. |
| Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M. | Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M. | |

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

**TO NEW-HAVEN.**—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

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# IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

## War Matters to be Discussed in Secret Session.

## The President Authorized to Take Possession of Railroads and Telegraphs.

## Further Discussion of Mr. Bright's Case.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the credentials of JOHN B. HENDERSON, appointed Senator from Missouri, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. POLK.

The credentials were read and Mr. HENDERSON took the oath.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, made a report on the memorial for a steam mail line to San Francisco, and asked to be discharged.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) the resolution providing for the distribution of certain documents belonging to the seceded members among the present members of the Senate, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for the number of cavalry mustered into the service, distinguishing those mounted by the State, and also stating how many are necessary for the efficiency of the service. Adopted.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution for taking down and breaking up the ships *Alabama* and *Virginia*. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the joint resolution on the secret sessions of either House was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as a substitute for the first section:

"During the present rebellion if any members of the Senate or House of Representatives shall arise in his place and state that the President desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, the galleries shall be cleared and the member state the action desired and his reasons for such, and the House shall then determine, without debate, whether to proceed to the consideration of the subject. If decided in the affirmative, the debate shall be confined to the subject matter and limited to five minutes for each speaker, and a vote taken before the adjournment, unless two-thirds shall otherwise decide, provided this rule does not interfere with the previous question in the House."

On the suggestion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was modified so as to strike out the clause requiring the final vote to be taken before the adjournment of the secret session.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had some doubt about any restriction of the debate to five minutes for each speaker.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that if anything was required, it was this very restriction. As far as he (HALE) knew, Executive sessions were not favorable to short debate. He recollected one member who occupied the floor three weeks, and the columns of the *National Intelligencer* were filled with the report of this speech which took three weeks to deliver.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to amend the second section as follows:

"If a Senator or member of the House of Representatives betray, publish, disclose or reveal any debate, conversation or any of the proceedings in the secret session, he shall be expelled."

This was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was then passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the organization of the Staff attached to the divisions of the army, in the regular and volunteer forces, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said there was a great tendency to increase the officers and their rank in the army, when there was really no necessity for it. He objected to that portion of the bill making a large increase in this respect. He hoped the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs would set his face against it.

Mr. WILSON believed that the officers provided for in this bill were necessary. Perhaps, on careful examination, however, we might not need to increase the number of officers.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, as an amendment, that if a sutler violate the rules of sale he be dismissed.

This amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Secesh,) was then taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length upon the subject. He said, when the people are mad their representatives are seldom wise. Reason, justice and common sense has well nigh fled the land. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had assailed the Senator from Indiana, and the names of CATALINE and ARNOLD seemed less hateful now because they had received his (SUMNER's) censure, and their future fame would shine more brightly because they had not received his praise. No age can furnish such an example of injustice as the action of his peers toward the Senator from Indiana. He (SAULSBURY) contended that the real issue was, whether the letter written to DAVIS was calculated to give aid and comfort to a public enemy. He claimed that the letter was simply a common letter of introduction. No injury to the Government was intended, nor could it possibly result from such a letter. The address of the letter was a mere matter of form, and by no possible argument could it be constituted a matter of offence. He contended that the second letter, written in September to Mr. FITCH by Mr. BRIGHT, was no part of the record in this case. If he (SAULSBURY) interpreted the language of that letter correctly, he could say, though his speech should subject him to the tender mercies of those who had neither the justice nor the capacity to judge him (SAULSBURY) correctly, and to the imputation of a want of patriotism, that the Senator from Indiana and ten thousands with him, stand proudly on it to-day. The Senator from Indiana was opposed to a principle, and believed as he (SAULSBURY) believed that compromise was better than coercion. The Government, not heeding the voice of a majority, had not distinguished between the character of a mob and deep-seated discontent and revolution. Men had been hounded and persecuted by a venal Press which dare not utter a noble thought for fear of the modern cormorants who devour the substance of the people, and destroy the credit of the Government. Men have been imprisoned without charge or hearing, in American bastiles more loathsome than in the disgraced, barbarous days of Spain. But while he had a seat on this floor, as a loyal Senator from a loyal State, notwithstanding the calumny of Mr. CAMERON that that State was once on the point of revolt, he would act as becomes an American Senator, whether detraction or the bastile be his fate. He referred to the instructions of the Secretary of State to the Foreign Ministers, in April last, assuming that there was no war. He said the Secretary of State had said as mean and as noble things as were ever uttered. He contended that Mr. BRIGHT was never opposed to the Government. He (Mr. BRIGHT) simply kept quiet, and let the Government do as it pleased. He (Mr. SAULSBURY) knew that loyal men as ever breathed were under suspicion. Such things only weaken the cause. If we would succeed in restoring the Union, we must be just and fear not. If intolerance rule the hour, and men be proscribed and expelled on suspicion, such means instead of preserving the Constitution only hastens its destruction.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) replied to Mr. SAULSBURY, sustaining the position he had asserted in his former remarks; he referred to Mr. BRIGHT's course in not having voted for measures to support the Government or subdue the rebellion, although he said he had not examined the record carefully.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was on a trial which involved his seat here, and perhaps his reputation. The former he cared little about, the latter he cared a good deal for, and thought, in justice to him, the Senator should examine the record. If he would take the trouble to examine his record, he would find no such notes and no such sentiments as the Senator imputed to him. He would find he had ever denied the right of secession as long ago as Mr. CALHOUN was in the Senate. He had spoken against any such right.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked if he could refer him to any speech made last session when he, Mr. BRIGHT, denied the right of secession.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he was not much given to speech-making, but he (BRIGHT) begged leave to refer to his speech when he said that there were three parties in the Senate, etc. He was afraid that the Senator from Kentucky had got the ear of "outside influences" until he had believed that "no good could come out of Nazareth." The Senator charges me with leaning to "outside influences." If he wants to carry the war into Africa, I am ready to meet him there. The Senator from Kentucky cannot alarm me. I understand him, and no doubt he understands me. If he did not examine the record how did he get his information to stand here in the Senate as he does and misrepresent me? I deny *in toto* that the record furnishes him (DAVIS) with any such facts or sentiments as he charges me with.

Mr. DAVIS said that he made the same statements before to give the gentleman a chance to correct them.

Mr. BRIGHT—You did at the conclusion of your speech.

Mr. DAVIS continued, referring to the votes and record of Mr. BRIGHT, and said that he did not misrepresent him.

Mr. BRIGHT—Will the Senator from Kentucky allow me a moment?

Mr. DAVIS—No, Sir! no, Sir!

Mr. BRIGHT—Then, Sir, I will take it after you conclude.

The Chair called the Senators to order.

Mr. DAVIS asked the Senator to point out one measure coercive that he had voted for. Will he do that? When the resolution was introduced at the beginning of the present session of Congress to levy a tax of $150,000,000, the Senator from Indiana (BRIGHT) was in his seat; but when the vote on doing so was taken he was out of it. The Senator from Indiana had a duty to perform. He (DAVIS) had no enmity against the Senator from Indiana, but he would have been rejoiced if he (DAVIS) could have shown his (BRIGHT's) vote for a measure to enable the Government to defend itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he had examined the record through, though not fully, but as far as his (FESSENDEN's) recollection went, there were no yeas and nays taken on the votes.

Mr. BRIGHT said that as the Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN,) had risen, though he was a political opponent, and he had no claim upon him, and although he (BRIGHT) was accidentally on the Finance Committee of which he (FESSENDEN) had charge, he would ask him (FESSENDEN) what had been his (BRIGHT's) course in the Committee on Finance, in reference to all the moneyed measures of the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I will say that according to my recollection of what has been done in the Committee on Finance, when all these measures were considered, and when the Senator from Indiana (BRIGHT) was present,—and I believe that he has been pretty constant in his attendance,—that they have received no opposition from him, (BRIGHT,) but have had his fullest concurrence.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he had asked the question, not because the Senator from Kentucky had any right to catechise him, (BRIGHT,) but to relieve the Senator from Kentucky of a great deal of trouble, which he seemed to be borrowing in his course.

Mr. DAVIS said that what he said about carrying the war into Africa, he meant as no threat. If the Senator from Indiana had any explanation to make he (DAVIS) was willing to hear it.

Mr. BRIGHT—I have no explanation to make. I mean peace, and desire peace.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was a peace man also, and meant no threats. He referred again to Mr. BRIGHT's votes and action in the Senate. The Senator from Indiana made one remark in bad taste, when he said, "I know you." What did he mean? Did the gentleman mean to convey a menace against me? Did He threaten me?

Mr. BRIGHT—I am not conscious of having uttered any threat against the gentleman from Kentucky. I have no idea, from what I know of him, that he would be deterred from doing his duty by any threat. I do not know whether he thinks I would be or not. He can make the experiment.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was on peaceful relations with every Senator.

Mr. BRIGHT—So am I.

Mr. DAVIS continued, and contended that, taking the votes of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRIGHT) and his course and action on the resolution for taxation, it was sufficient ground for his (BRIGHT's) expulsion.

Executive session. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The House passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bills. Among them are the following, namely: That nothing in this act shall prevent hereafter a reduction of salaries, and that mileage now due by law shall be paid as soon as certified by the presiding officer of each House, but there shall be no construction for mileage beyond what is allowed by existing law, viz.: "Mileage for each regular session only."

The bill makes appropriation merely for objects authorized by existing statutes.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill appropriating three thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of Upland cotton seed, for general distribution through the Patent Office. Passed.

The House passed the bill providing in all cases that where a volunteer regiment has been or shall be raised to the minimum standard, the Colonel and other field officers who shall have been commissioned as such, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances established by law for their respective grades, from the time they were severally authorized in writing by the President, Secretary of War, or Governor of their State, to raise such regiment. Provided, however, that in no case shall such pay date back more than three months prior to such regiment being raised to the minimum standard. The provisions of the bill are also to apply to Captains, excepting their pay shall extend back only two months.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) urged the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President, in certain cases, to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, when, in his judgment, the public safety may require it.

Mr. BLAIR explained that the simple object of the bill was to regulate and limit the power already possessed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman (BLAIR) maintained that civilians could be forced into the military service against their will?

Mr. BLAIR replied—If civilians do not wish to be placed under military law, they could escape by resigning their positions on the railroads.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh.,) asked whether, under the principle maintained by the gentleman, (BLAIR) it would not be competent for the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of ships and other private property.

Mr. BLAIR—Unquestionably.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I never heard of such a principle.

Mr. BLAIR—I tell the gentleman (VALLANDIGHAM) that the Secretary of the Navy has that power already, without the passage of a bill to authorize him to take possession of private ships.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—That I deny. If the power exists, why pass this bill?

Mr. BLAIR—To regulate the power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—If such an appropriation of private property can be made by virtue of the Constitution, then no law could limit the power.

Mr. BLAIR—I deny the proposition. The Government has the power to take private property for public use.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) objected to that part of the bill which proposed to place private employes under the articles of war.

Mr. BLAIR further explained that the bill does not compel the taking possession of railroads and telegraphs. The power was to be exercised only in cases of military necessity. We might be compelled to make a draft and bring civilians into service as soldiers. This would be competent. Suppose we should want to transport troops suddenly, and the railroad employes should decline to serve, we would necessarily be obliged to go about to find other means of transportation, and might lose an opportunity to strike a blow. He (BLAIR) had been informed, in high military quarters, that the passage of this bill was eminently necessary.

The bill was passed by Yeas, 113; Nays, 28.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) had examined every law passed from the foundation of the Government to the present time, and found this bill essentially different from any of them. If this bill should pass we shall depart from the settled financial policy of the Government, and involve ourselves in disasters against which we have been warned by the wise who in other days administered the Government. He believed that the Government had reached a crisis in its history, and that we had approached a period in legislation, when we are to determine the question of its continuance. By wisdom, we may overcome the evils of secession. By the exercise of our great power and resources we may be able to conquer; but the Government cannot maintain itself by the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow in the wake of an unsound and illegal Government currency. The notes to be issued are to be made a legal tender. This would impair the obligation of every contract, and disturb every basis on which every judgment is decreed and verdict rendered. Though a party is entitled to demand one thing, you tell him he must be satisfied with another. The bill, in effect, releases the parties to a contract on one side without satisfaction to those on the other. It seemed to him the language of the Constitution and the weight of authority which he (PENDLETON) quoted, is that Congress cannot do what is proposed by this bill. Paper cannot be substituted for coin as a tender in payment of debts. The legal tender is the constitutional standard value, and cannot be overthrown. But he (PENDLETON) went further, and denied the power of the Federal Government to issue any such notes as this bill contemplated, whether as a legal tender or not.

The bill was here laid aside, and the army bill was taken up.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.)—It was useless to attempt to disguise a fact almost everywhere recognized, that we must have a more active and practical war policy in Congress, in the Cabinet, but more especially in the field; or we might prepare for a foreign and domestic war of several years' duration. Proceeding, as at present, with our military campaign, it would be no strange thing to have the "Southern Confederacy" acknowledged by Foreign Powers, and our Government would then stand before the civilized world humiliated and disgraced. Our army had long been ready, and our soldiers were burning with a desire to strike at the traitors and panting for the battle-field. We had earnestly cast about for a bold and daring leader ready for the great contest, and it was painful to confess at this late day that the country had looked in vain for a Commander-in-Chief, exhibiting the will and the requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forces on to victory. He asked what stood in the way of meeting the enemy? Was it the fear that somebody would be hurt, or did the ghost of Bull Run hover about the minds of our commanding Generals? We had lost more men by disease and sickness during the last five months, than we should have probably lost in half a-dozen general engagements, and hundreds of millions of money had been spent, and one of the largest armies of the world gathered to remain comparatively idle, and become weak and demoralized by inactivity. If we desired the respect of our own people, and the moral support of the world, we would strike out boldly for victory, and trust to good powder, strong arms, to well-aimed guns, and to God. It would be better to meet with occasional reverses rather than to remain inactive. If we did not fight with justice, right, and human freedom on our side, our people would become discouraged, the Treasury bankrupt, and the Government brought into contempt. Did a General stand in the way to hold in check more than half a million of men, take him out of the way, give his place to another, if there be no other remedy. Generals, of themselves, are nothing in this contest, when thrown into the balance against the honor and integrity of the Union. If the Angel Gabriel commanded our forces, and failed to march against the enemy, he would petition to the Court to which he holds allegiance for his instant dismissal. This war had reached a point where kid gloves, pleasant words, and gilded promises were of no use. The hour demanded hard words, and harder blows. This contest must close either in the ruin of a Republic that has been the admiration of the world, and possibly the destruction of civil and religious freedom in America, or in the perfect supremacy of law and order, and the stability of our institutions. He had faith in the latter result, for revolutions move the world forward—never backward. He asked the Clerk to read a striking article from the Richmond *Dispatch*, showing up our military blunders, its truthfulness, he said, could not be denied. We had let slip golden opportunities for crushing this rebellion and of achieving brilliant victories. The great cause of dissatisfaction among our troops was that they were not permitted to strike at the rebels. He preferred no charges against the Commander-in-Chief, but in his judgment the man did not live who could successfully command 600,000 men scattered over a territory of two thousand miles. Yet the destiny of this Republic had long hung upon the violation of the will of a single man. No other Government invested its Generals with such unlimited authority. No man had been found great enough to use the supreme command of even three hundred thousand soldiers. A part of the tremendous burden thrown upon the shoulders of our young General should be removed and divided, so as to call out the best energies of the best officers, and secure general unity of action. Thus far our commanders have been the victims of some fixed, unalterable plans, the fruit of one mind, which plan had accomplished but one marked result. It had prevented five hundred thousand men from attempting precisely what they came together to accomplish; that was to fight and whip the enemy. The very men who must receive the shock of battle were those who complained most of inactivity. He said that if the question were left to them, ten out of twelve would say there had been no necessity for the delay of the past four months. He revealed no secret when he stated that the great plan was to strike at all points. It was a simple impossibility that every arrangement was to be made in Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, so that as by a single click of the clock all would rush upon the enemy at once, and crush the rebellion at a single blow. Whatever our army accomplished must be as our troops in Kentucky had gloriously done; not by a signal from Washington, but by striking boldly at the enemy where they might be found. Why should the great army of the Union be idle when soldiers and civilians everywhere were imploring for action? East Tennessee had asked for 10,000 men for defence against the rebels. The prayer had been answered by the announcement that no troops could be spared from the army of the Potomac. Yet there were absent from that army a few days ago, and it was about the general average on business of pleasure, or other objects, nearly 1,000 officers and 7,000 privates, an army of themselves as large as was required to save Tennessee. It was not necessary to go to Tennessee for an illustration of the want of enterprise and daring on the part of the controlling manager of the army. He had it from authority, and it could not be questioned, that some three weeks ago from ten to fifteen thousand Confederates, in the neighborhood of Romney, were virtually in the power of a division of our army, numbering about 40,000. Gen. LANDER sent a messenger to Gen. KELLY, saying, in substance, "join me," and Gen. KELLY, without the knowledge of such a messenger, sent one of his own bearing a similar message. Meanwhile, one of these Generals telegraphed to Gen. BANKS to advance on one side while he advanced from the other; but, unfortunately, they telegraphed at the same time to headquarters in reference to what was going on, when an answer came in the form of an order "not to advance," accompanied with a reprimand for even any suggestion of the kind. That a battle would have sadly broken in upon some great plan was quite probable. It might have finished the "great anaconda," as the newspapers had expressed it. But it must not be forgotten that the mammoth reptile that was to draw within his folds and crush the rebellion at a single sweep of his tail had already swallowed up all our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Less than thirty days ago a tried General sent forward 30,000 cavalry against Gen. PRICE, and was about to follow it up with 10,000 infantry, with every prospect of success, when an order came from a "superior officer" to halt! Was not this characteristic of the whole war? The battle of Fredericton, Mo., and the recent battle in Kentucky, were both fought without orders from Washington. Give our Western Generals power to march against the enemy at will, and the war, so far as the Southwest is concerned, would close in ninety days, with the possession of the Mississippi River to the Gulf. He referred to the blockade of the Potomac as a cause for shame, and intimated that the President was anxious that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. In conclusion he said he saw a streak of light ahead, resting upon the chair of the new Secretary of War—a man who, if report spoke truly, was like brave BEN WADE, of Ohio, a good combination of "Old Hickory" and ZACK TAYLOR, with a mind of his own, a brain to plan and a mind to execute. That officer would be likely to push on the war with all the vigor that characterized the people in raising so vast and mighty an army.

The Committee rose, and the House took up the Senate joint resolution providing for secret sessions on war questions, and imposing penalties for disclosing the proceedings of the sessions.

Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said the point which was overruled was that the resolution involved a change of rules, and must therefore lie over one day.

Mr. STEVENS, in reply to a question, said he had the words of the Secretary of War, that such resolution was necessary.

The resolution was passed. Adjourned.

### EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

#### Destructive Fire at the Atlantic Basin—Loss $30,000.

At about 9 o'clock, last evening, smoke was seen issuing from the four-story granite building No. 13 Atlantic Dock, by the watchman on duty there. An alarm was immediately given, and the Union Ferry Company's boat *Bedford* was at once moored into the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-slip, and two lines of hose were stretched to the scene of the conflagration. Long, however, before any water was thrown upon the building, the fire had burst from the windows of the upper stories, and was burning with fearful violence, threatening destruction to all the property in the vicinity. In fact, had there been any wind blowing, the whole property on this wharf would have been endangered, owing to its position and the small space—only some twenty feet in front, on the wharf, in which the firemen had to operate their machines. To these difficulties may be added that of defective hose. When the firemen did reach the scene of conflagration, they were seriously impeded in their operations by the constant bursting of the hose. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department a long time ago applied to the Common Council for a supply of hose—stating that the hose on hand was of a poor quality and nearly worn out. Through this neglect alone several thousand dollars worth of property was sacrificed at this fire. The firemen did, however, all that could have been expected of them, and worked faithfully under the most discouraging circumstances, and succeeded in confining the damage to where the fire originated and the adjoining buildings, Nos. 12 and 14.

No. 13, where the fire was first discovered, was owned by Mr. J. S. WHITING, of New-York, and was valued at $10,000. The inside, with contents, was entirely destroyed, leaving only a portion of the bare walls standing.

The immense grain elevator, which originally cost some $36,000, owned by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, was in front of No. 14, adjoining, and it was with the greatest difficulty saved from the devouring element. No. 13 has been occupied for some time past by Mr. CURLBURT, of New-York, as a sugar refinery; but he was about closing his business there and consequently there was not much stock on the premises. Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS had leased the property and were to have taken possession on the 1st of May next. Mr. CURLBURT's loss—so far as could be ascertained—was only about $1,200 on stock, and about $4,000 on the machinery used for refining sugar. Both Mr. WHITING, the owner of the building, and Mr. CURLBURT, the occupant, it is understood, are fully insured.

The building adjoining—westerly—No. 14, same size as No. 13, is owned by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of the Henry-street Baptist Church, and is occupied by Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS for storing grain. There is in the building on storage 9,000 bushels of corn and 6,000 bushels of wheat. The damage by fire to the building is about $2,000; the damage to the grain by water, at a rough estimate, is about $6,000—one half its value. The conveyor connected with this building, and the grain elevator, which cost $5,000, is entirely destroyed. Mr. TAYLOR and Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS are both fully insured.

The damage to building No. 12, on the easterly side of No. 13, was, by fire, to the extent of about $500. It is owned by Mr. J. S. WHITING and occupied by Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS, as a storage-house. There is on storage there 17,000 bushels of corn, but how much damage this sustained could not be ascertained last night, but it is feared that it may be considerable, because it was necessary to keep the building flooded with water for several hours to save it from destruction by fire. The owner and occupants of this building are also fully insured. The firemen were steadily at work on this fire at least four hours, and during that time it required their constant attention to keep it from spreading.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. S. Whiting | $10,500 | Messrs. Taylor & Billings | $6,000 |
| Mr. Curlburt | 5,200 | | |
| Rev. Mr. Taylor | 7,000 | | |
| Total | | | $28,700 |

## NEWS FROM ALBANY.

### Another Debate in the Assembly on the Finance Resolutions—Speech of Mr. Beadle, of Chemung, Mr. Pierce and Others—The Election of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Regent of the University, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

One of the most unsatisfactory as well as most difficult, tasks of a correspondent, is to condense speeches, and give their substance in but few lines. Especially is this true of speeches made in debate, where so much oftentimes depends upon a nice discrimination in the use of terms, or a happy use of an opponent's language, against himself. I ask your indulgence, therefore, if into my letters about the debate upon the finanbial policy that New-York ought to recommend to the Government, I do not infuse the life and animation so desirable in a popular letter. Finances are a dry subject as best, but they are as important to national life, as they are dry. Their "*interest*" is as necessary to National enterprises, as their discussion is destructive to literary interest.

The House last evening listened to another series of speeches upon the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the cry is "still they come." The subject is most assuredly vastly important, but I understood the design of the Committee in introducing these resolutions, it was to nerve up Congress to hasten its action upon the National finances, in order to save us from the impending commercial crisis that yawns before us, just after the first of February, unless decisive measures are enacted, and yet, the honorable body here are falling into the same desultory discussion that they designed to combat in these resolutions. They are made the "Special Order" again for Thursday evening, and it may be allowable to hope that constituencies will, by that time be sufficiently enlightened as to the position of their representatives, and that representatives themselves will have sufficiently defined their positions to admiring constituencies to allow a speedy vote to be taken, and the rope thrown within reach of the people's floundering exponents at Washington, which has been kept dangling just out of arms length for some days now. This is all the more desirable, in that there is a substantial harmony of opinion upon the vital question of taxation, and the only difference is as to the terms of stating their position.

Mr. BEADLE, of Chemung, opened the debate last evening, and spoke, so far as I could judge, against the resolutions. He wanted New-York to give no uncertain sound, and thought gentlemen had confounded the terms "credit" and "security;" for when a Government or an individual pledges lands, stocks, or property of any kind, for the redemption of its notes, dollar for dollar, it gives *security* but does not ask *credit*. The distinction lies in the metaphysical sphere of finance, and I leave it with the bare statement which the gentleman gave of it. He was opposed to a "secured currency," nor could he agree with many gentlemen that this was a dark hour for the nation. He foresaw a greater advance in all the elements of National greatness, that was to grow out of our present difficulties.

The Speaker next took the floor, and in a very close and logical speech, combated some of the positions heretofore taken by those in favor of the original resolutions, and urged the adoption of Mr. TRACY's substitute. He said, in substance, we have before us two sets of resolutions,—one indorsed by the Committee, the other a substitute proposed by an individual member. I favor the substitute. I notice one very cheering sign. Heretofore the people have been averse to being taxed; now, if we may believe their representatives, they are anxious to be taxed. It has been urged, as a prurial principle, that there must be an adequate basis for National credit, and that basis must be formed by taxation. This is an old principle, and there is no contest upon it whatever. I object to proposing the mode of *distribution*, in the manner that these resolutions do it—not to the taxation itself. The substitute covers the same general principles, but does not assume to dictate what particular taxes shall be applied to specific purposes. It lies with us to speak in favor of the general system, not to organize the system—that is the prerogative of Congress. He defended Secretary CHASE's policy, saying that it was based upon taxation, and that it would be found that, the Government was willing to tax all that the people would desire. At the extra session the Secretary founded his estimates upon the supposition that 250,000 volunteers and eleven additional regiments of regulars would be enrolled, and recommended a direct tax of $20,000,000, and an income tax of $10,000,000, which, with revenue from other sources, he estimated would afford ample security for the expenditures necessary for this number of men. But Congress voted to raise 500,000 men, to increase the pay of officers, and to increase the rations, while, at the same time, the revenue rapidly diminished below his estimates. At the opening of the December session, therefore, a new problem presented itself in the shape of a debt of $500,000,000, which must be met. One of the first acts of the Congressional Committee of Ways and means was to present a resolution in favor of a tax of $150,000,000, and it was passed almost unanimously. They have been engaged ever since in elaborating the bill for the assessment of this tax, and have not yet perfected it because of the great care and accuracy required in framing such a bill, so as to make it thoroughly efficient. Meanwhile, we must have some of this money at once. The present resources of the Government will fail soon after the opening in February. We cannot pay as we go, for there is not bullion enough in the country to do it. We must resort to loans, but even while raising these loans we must have money. How to get it is the problem. Congress having already declared in favor of a tax of $150,000,000, the next logical step is a loan of $500,000,900, based upon this tax. If contractors want to take these bonds in pay, they can, and if the banks want to buy them, they can, but so much of their capital is already wrapped up in Government securities that they cannot, and moreover, they desire to make their legitimate profits upon their rise and fall. To throw them on the market, therefore, would be to invite a combination of the banks against them, and to realize at once the maximum of loss by depreciation. Government must have another resource, and it is this—to issue $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, convertible into these bonds, and to make them legal tender. He then took up the objections against these notes. It is said they rest on no tax, but they are convertible into the bonds, which do rest on a tax of $150,000,000, and this is the same as if they rested directly upon a tax themselves. It is said they will depreciate. The way to prevent this is to make them legal tender; for they will then be equivalent to money, and applicable to all the uses of money, and there will be no object in trying to depreciate them. He showed that the historical references which had been made, were not in point, for manifold reasons, outside even of the enlarged ability of the country to pay its debts. In the Revolution Congress represented no central Government. Its acts were mere recommendations; the States did not subscribe to them, and hence their bills of credit had no such basis as these will have. In 1813 the taxes were not collected, because not wisely and carefully levied, just the difficulty that the Congressional Committee are now striving to avoid. It was thought they might be unconstitutional. He thought otherwise, and that it was a necessary prerogation of national sovereignty to emit such a currency. There were reasons why it should not be allowed to the different States, but they did not militate against according such a right to the central Government. Gentlemen ask what is the public faith worth? what would it be if, by any chance, the rebellion should succeed. It is worth everything. He could see no such perils as gentlemen picture, even if the rebellion should succeed. History has no record of a national life annihilated—it is imperishable.

It is objected that it will cause inflation. The commerce of the nation can bear some inflation; but he did not think it would cause it, because, first, it is only a temporary expedient, until the loan is taken; secondly, the extent of the issue is always controllable by Congress; and, thirdly, when the mission only meets the demands of the market, it causes no inflation, nor does it depreciate itself. He ridiculed the idea that its tendency was toward the resuscitation of the old United States Bank, and defended the present officers of Government from the imputation of seeking to extend their lease of power. Finally, he challenged the opponents of this system to show any other mode of relief. He regarded it as inevitable, and therefore it is our duty to sustain the Government in it, and not to weaken the public confidence by casting slurs upon it. He appealed to them not to suffer the Government to be wounded so mortally in the house of its friends. In reply to a question from Mr. STETSON, he said that he was in favor of pledging a portion of the tax to the payment of this debt, but not in favor of designating to Congress which portion it should thus set apart. Mr. HULBURD replied, defending his original positions, and avowing his personal loyalty to the Administration. Mr. RAYMOND disavowed any intention of reflecting upon the patriotism of any gentleman upon the floor.

Mr. PIERCE took the floor, and after two or three very sweeping remarks upon the gentleman from New-York, in which he succeeded in completely confounding the TIMES and its Editor-in-chief, proceeded to offer two additional resolutions—which, however were ruled out of order by the Chairman, Mr WIARD of Livingston—expressing very sanguine hopes on revenue from manifold kinds of taxes, and advising economy and a general cleaning out of the Augean stables of the Government contractors. Mr. ALVORD spoke briefly against introducing any party spirit in to this discussion, and then the House adjourned.

This morning but little business of general interest was transacted in either House. The Senate were in executive session for an hour or more. In both Houses resolutions were introduced, instructing the Senator of this State to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT. In the House, the bill amending the charter of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, was reported favorably, and the bill amending the Republic Fire Insurance Company was passed. Mr. CODDINGTON gave notice of a bill to protect the public health of the City of New-York. The bill legalizing the action of the Common Council of your City, in regard to the volunteers and their families last Spring, was reported favorably by the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and referred to the first Committee of the Whole. It will be acted upon in Committee to-morrow, and doubtless reported for passage.

There was quite a discussion this morning over allowing a clerk to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. This case was made a precedent, and the House decided to grant no more clerkships to Standing Committees, by a vote of sixty to forty-one.

To-morrow is the day appointed by concurrent resolutions of the two Houses for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction for three years, and a Regent of the University in place of Mr. LANSING, deceased. The Union caucus meets at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Democratic caucus at 7 o'clock this evening.

**I have been unable to learn the names of the gentlemen who will be supported by the Democrats. Among the Unionists the contest for the Superintendent's position is mainly between Mr. RICE, a former incumbent; Mr. KEYES, present Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. HOWE, a teacher of prominence from Canandaigua.**

**My opinion is that Mr. KEYES stands the best chance** for the nomination. He is, I believe, in favor of a change in the organization of the Educational Department, doing away with the Regency and Superintendency, and substituting therefor an Educational Board, consisting of one from each Judicial District, with an additional member, chosen by the other eight thus apportioned.

Mr. RICE, I am informed, also favors this reorganization. Mr. HOWE has heretofore opposed it.

For Regent, the most prominent candidates are Mr. PERKINS, at one time Principal of the State Normal School and a prominent mathematician, and Judge JOHNSON. The election causes very little excitement, except among the various candidates.

One of the pleasant fruits of introducing a discussion of army rations, in the State Legislature, matured in the shape of a row among the soldiers at the barracks here, because they had no butter supplied to them, which was only quelled by charging bayonets upon them. The eloquence of honorable members proves much more effective in brewing discontent among the soldiers, than it will probably in securing the change desired by the butter interest.

The Railroad is again blocked to-day, with some snow and the *debris* of the various trains, that were run off the track during the last storm, and up to the time of writing, no train has arrived from the city.

H.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. SMITH noticed bills relative to acknowledgments of proofs of deeds executed out of the State, and for incorporating the Homœopathic Medical Society of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing the Greenwood Cemetery Association to sell gore land.

By Mr. SMITH—To provide for a court-house in Kings County.

By Mr. CORNELL—To correct the abuses in regard to laying pavements in New-York.

By Mr. GANSON—Relative to the trial of offences against Joint Stock Associations.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the relief of owners of land which was formerly under water in front of New-York and Kings Counties.

A concurrent resolution was introduced by Mr. RICHARDS, requesting Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT under the rules.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to report to the Legislature all acts and proceedings under the act appropriating $500,000 to arm the State militia. Adopted.

Mr. HARDIN offered a resolution making it the duty of the Canal Contracting Board to inquire into all claims and damages, to report each session upon each claim separately to the Legislature. Laid over.

Mr. CORNELL's bill compels the proper relaying of the pavements of streets in New-York, when taken up for the purpose of laying water and gas pipes.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

In relation to the payment of money into the State Treasury.

To amend the general fire insurance law.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools.

A spicy debate ensued on the question of employing clerks of Committees, during which,

Mr. ALVORD expressed the hope that before the Legislature adjourns, the unnecessary offices create by the State Government of late years would be abolished. The Bank and Insurance Departments should be transferred to the Comptroller's office, where they belonged. The School Superintendent's office should be returned to the Secretary of State's office, from whence it should never have been taken. Thousands of dollars annually thrown away in these departments would thus be saved to the State.

A resolution to appoint a clerk to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was lost by 41 to 60.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CODDINGTON—For the better protection of the public health of New-York.

By Mr. PIERCE—Relative to Harbor Masters in New-York.

In relation to the compensation of certain County officers.

By Mr. PHELPS—To repeal part of the act regulating the New-York Harbor Regulation act.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of families of volunteers.

To amend the Appropriation Act of 1861.

#### Legislative Nominating Caucuses.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Republican Legislative Caucus, Mr. HULBURD presiding, made the following nominations: Superintendent of Public Instruction, VICTOR M. RICE, of Erie; Regent of the University, GEORGE R. PARKINS, of Oneida.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus was held at 7 o'clock this evening, Senator CONNOLLY presiding, and A. BLEECKER BANKS Secretary. JOSEPH WARREN, of Erie, was nominated by acclamation for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and GEORGE R. PERKINS for Regent of the University.

BROOKLYN.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos.